THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Movements Yesterday—He Takes a Walk on Broadway, and Attends the Reception of the Brooklyn Ladies' Club.

Prince Arthur, after his return at an early hour from the charity ball, at the New York Academy of Music, on Thursday night, at once repaired to his hotel, notwithstanding the pressing invitations that were extended to him by several well-intentioned but altogether too enthusiastic aristocrats to make a night of it and go home with them in the morning. He arose fresh and hearty as ever yesterday about nine o'clock and took breakfast with a portion of his suite, after which he bundled himself up in a comfortable overcoat and took a stroll on the avenue and down Broadway. The weather was rather severe, and caused his Royal Highness to shiver as though he were the most ordinary person in the world; but he bravely stood the dust that whirled from the "patent" avenue pavement, and managed to take his walk as comfortably and with as little inconvenience as any pedestrian on the street.

On his return to his hotel he partook of lunch about 2 o'clock with several of his newly made friends, two or three of whom were ladies.

During the day Admiral Farragut, Admiral Stringham, the nephew of the late George Peabody, E. W. Stoughton, and several other gentlemen called upon him to pay their respects.

In the evening he proceeded to the residence of E. W. Stoughton, where he dined by appointment. Among the invited guests present were Mr Thornton, three members of the British Legation, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenants Fitzroy and Packard, Mr. Fane, Admiral Godon, Major-General McDowell, Wm. M. Evarts, ex-Attorney-General; Judges Blatchford and Woodruff, William B. Astor, Bishop Potter, A. A. Low and Sidney W. Webster. After the dinner Mrs. Stoughton gave a reception, which was well attended, and at which were present many of the *elite* of society.

At a late hour the Prince bade the family goodby, and entered his carriage, when he was driven to the ferry, and shortly afterwards arrived at the Brooklyn Ladies' Club, he having accepted an invitation to attend their reception, which took place last night. When the Prince arrived the excitement among the ladies was immense, and the crushing and crowding that ensued about the doors when it became known that he had arrived was positively appalling. Many of the toilets, upon which anxious hours of toil and patience(?) had been lavished, were utterly destroyed in the general scramble, and many young fair ones, whose desire to catch a good sight of the Prince fully equalled their audacity in elbowing all female obstacles out of their sight of vision, were forced to take a back seat during the reception, owing to the way their "fixings" were disturbed by circumstances over which they could have had complete control, had they seen fit to exercise it.

The Prince on his arrival was at once conducted to the second floor, where a small suite of rooms had been decorated in his especial honor. Flags and streamers—the American colors blended peacefully with those of the British Kingdom—hung in profusion from the ceiling, and the walls were covered with several splendid oil paintings, the property of a wealthy citizen of the "Heights," who had loaned them to the club for the occasion.

His Royal Highness, shortly after his arrival, was introduced to several of the prominent persons present, and for over an hour a sort of levee was held, during which everybody vied with everybody else to testify in every possible way their esteem and regard for the royal guest. Among those present were Samuel McLean, H. E. Pierrepont, A. A. Low, Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Admiral Godon, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Rev. Dr. Storrs, S. B. Chittenden, G. H. Hepworth, and L. D. Sands.

An elegant supper was served on the third floor of the club house at a late hour, which was done honor to by about four hundred persons. The reception was a very elegant affair throughout, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody who attended. Prince Arthur, during his brief stay, made himself perfectly at home, and was as a matter of course surrounded, while he was present, by bevies of Brooklyn belles, who did all that their bewitching ways could suggest to make the Prince favor them with a royal smile. The good-natured young gentleman, however, was quite impartial in dispensing his favors, and moved about and enjoyed himself as well as could be expected. The reception was exceedingly well managed under the charge of Mr. James and an extremely active committee; and they may congratulate themselves that largely to their efforts is due the success of the festivity.

THE KEROSENE FIEND.

The Daily Report of Disaster—A Lady Burned to Death by the Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp.

In St. Louis, on Friday evening last, Mrs. Harriet Jenks, who resided with her husband on the corner of Twenty-third street and Cass avenue, met with an accident which caused her death about half-past 9 o'clock Monday night.

It appears that, on Friday evening, after entertaining company at the house, Mr. Jenks went to bed, leaving his wife up. He had gone to sleep, and was aroused by the screams of his wife in the sitting-room, and, rushing out, was horror-struck to see her enveloped in flames. The alarm quickly brought Mr. Anderson to the spot, who, seizing a buffalo robe, enveloped her with it. Her story is that she was in the habit of leaving the lamp burning all night, and when she was ready for retiring that night, she trimmed the lamp and relit it, and was crossing the room to place it on the mantel-piece for the night, and as she passed the stove the lamp suddenly exploded, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. The burns were very severe, and extended nearly all over her body. Her hair and eyebrows were completely burned off, and she lingered till death came to her relief, on Monday ni ht.

Coroner Prædicow held an inquest on the body, and, in order to arrive at a proper verdict, the coal oil left in the can used by Mrs. Jenks was taken charge of by him, and will undergo examination by the inspector. Chapter 105 in the Missouri statutes makes it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment to sell oils which, being tested, do not reach the requirements of law—dangerous oils which, at a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, will emit an explosive gas or take fire on plunging therein a well-lighted match. As soon as the oil which occasioned this sad accident has been tested, the jury will find a verdict.

SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Efforts to Break Them Up in St. Louis.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 2d inst. says:—

Many of our church-going citizens have long felt aggrieved by the Sunday night performances at some of our theatres, and an effort is about to be made to put a stop to these exhibitions on the Lord's day. A lawyer has been employed to prosecute the managers of these theatres, and from the success that has heretofore attended his efforts in the prosecution of misdemeanors, etc., there is little doubt that the knights of the sock and buskin will have their hands full. The complaints will be made under the following section of the revised ordinances:—

"Every person who shall either labor himself, or compel or permit his apprentice or servant, or any other person under his charge or control, to labor or perform any work, other than the household offices of daily necessity, or charity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars."

The two theatres that will first be prosecuted are Martin's Varieties and Carroll's New Varieties, both on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth. The first is an old established theatre, the house having been built by a joint stock company about the year 1853. It first opened under the management of J. M. Field, with one of the best stock companies ever associated in any theatre in this country.

Although the stock company is not capable, perhaps, of performing standard plays as well as some other companies, yet the performances have been, on the whole, unexceptionable. A year or two ago Mr. George D. Martin became the lessee of the Varieties, and has been quite successful in making it pay. Adopting the New Orleans fashion, he has for some time given performances on Sunday nights, and the audiences were better than on other nights. He can well afford to close on the Sabbath, if the law demands it; but we are informed that he intends to "fight it out on that line," and win if he can.

"Carroll's New Varieties," although paying licenses as a theatre, is hardly entitled to the name. The place is small—a bar-room is in front, a large "green-room" up stairs, and a keno-room near by. The performances on the stage consist of singing and dancing. The female members of the company are said to "*outstrip* all competitors" in dancing the "Can-Can Mabile." To any man of refined taste the exhibitions of nudity are disgusting. To one of religious feelings such displays on the Sabbath are shocking. Carroll is known to the fistic fraternity as the "backer" of several pugilists. He is shrewd and intelligent, and has travelled extensively and "seen life" in all its phases. His patrons are mostly young men of "fast habits." He, too, is prepared to defend his show, and will probably unite with Martin in resisting the demand to close up on Sunday.

COMPOUNDING CRIME.

Astounding Action of the Officers of a Bank—Negotiations with Thieves—A Prominent Lawyer the Go-between.

About two weeks ago the President of the bank in Middletown, Hnery Farnum, after using every effort to secure the burglars who recently robbed the bank, was astonished at receiving a letter from a prominent attorney in New York city, stating that the town bonds taken could be negotiated for and procured by means of the latter's efforts. In response to this letter Mr. Farnum went to the city and called upon the lawyer at his office in Wall street. When he arrived he stated he did not come to negotiate for the town bonds alone, but for all the securities that had been taken. The attorney said that the Deerpark town bonds would be returned for twenty per cent. of their value. In reply to this, Mr. Farnum stated that he did not desire to negotiate for a part, but for all the property taken.

The attorney said he had nothing to do with the matter, but he would see the parties who had the bonds and do what he could.

Mr. Farnum then returned to Port Jervis and stated to some of the prominent losers what had occurred at the interview; and it was resolved by several of them to proceed to New York, and, if possible, secure the money and the burglars who had stolen it. They went to the office of the lawyer, and there met the counsellor and several sporting characters whose appearance would reflect against them in a criminal court.

The interview which followed was opened by the remarks of the lawyer, who said:—

"We have considered the proposition of your President, and have concluded to return your town and Government bonds for 20 per cent. of their value, but will require secrecy on your part."

Infused with the hope of procuring the bonds without expense, the Port Jervis party requested time for consideration. They retired from the room to find a policeman. At the corner of Broadway one of the blue-coated gentry was found strolling leisurely on his beat, and, with some excitement, they stated their object and requested him to go down to Wall street and attempt the arrest of the parties. This he declined to do, claiming that he was not armed with the necessary legal documents for their arrest, and advised the party to proceed to the office of the chief of the detective force to state their case to him.

The party then departed on a pilgrimage to the office of the last-named functionary, and, arriving there, were told by the officer that there was no proof to warrant the arrest of the lawyer and his friends. The detectives also advised them to accept the proposition offered.

Disappointed in their purposes, the Port Jervis party returned to the office in Wall street, and offered to accept the proposition to take all the bonds at twenty per cent. Nothing could have astonished the Port Jervis gentlemen more than the reply of the lawyer. Said he:—

"No, sir; that proposition is withdrawn. You went to Broadway, and at the corner of Fulton street you attempted to procure a policeman to secure our arrest, and, failing there, you proceeded to the office of the chief of the detective police and endeavored to get him to arrest us. Now, sir, if you want those bonds you can have them for 25 per cent. on the town bonds and 50 per cent. on the Government bonds."

A staring scene followed. The prominent citizens looked first at each other, then at the lawyer; but said nothing for a moment. Having fallen among the heathen, they determined to make the best of their circumstances, and accordingly agreed to accept the proposition. Still they hoped to secure the bonds without the payment of the money, knowing their right to seize them by force when and wherever found.

An interview was arranged at the Metropolitan Hotel, a few days later, when the bonds were to be delivered. A few days ago the party again went to the city, and in a private parlor at the Metropolitan Hotel met the lawyer. He greeted them cordially, and said:—"Well, gentlemen, you have come for those bonds, now then produce the money and they will be given to you." The 50 per cent. on the Government bonds, and the 25 per cent. on the town bonds.

"Yes," said the spokesman of the party, "but we want to see the bonds. We have the money."

In reply, the lawyer said:—"I have not your bonds, but will procure them in five minutes after I have the money in my possession."

As no one else, except a small boy, was in the room, the citizens were strongly tempted to seize and search the lawyer; but, on consideration, they concluded to accept the proposition, and produced the money.

As soon as the money was in his pocket, the lawyer turned to the boy, who was playing with some chairs, and whispered something in his ear.

The boy ran out of the room and in five minutes returned to the room with about $23,000 worth of the bonds in his hands. They were given to the citizens, who immediately left the room. The first train for Port Jervis conveyed the party home, each vowing to the other that he would keep the matter a profound secret. A few days have elapsed and the matter is out: and Port Jervis is as gossipy as ever.

FIRE.

Narrow Escape from Destruction of Crosby's Opera House.

The Chicago *Tribune*, February 3, says:—

Crosby's Opera House, the pride and glory of Chicago, met with a narrow escape from destruction by fire last night. At one time it seemed as if it were really doomed. It can scarcely pass through another such ordeal and remain intact. It is reported that nearly two hours before the flames were observed it was apparent to occupants of the building that something in the vicinity was on fire, and a search was instituted, but no result attained. It was not until half-past 10 o'clock that the location of the fire was discovered.

The cry, "The Opera House is on fire," rang wildly through the streets, and an immense concourse of people was soon gathered about the scene. While several of the steamers had run their hose up the inside, others were applying their efforts in reaching the source of the fire from the outside. For a time their efforts seemed futile, but finally the Chicago threw its inch-stream bodily into the windows on the fifth floor, and the T. B. Brown, a moment after, sent its 1⅜-inch stream above that, clear upon the roof topping the sixth floor. At this result a hearty cheer burst from the crowd, and cries of "Good, good," rang from every tongue. This applause was an evidence of the value the citizens of Chicago place upon the Opera House. A fire in an ordinary establishment, even had the streams reached the eighth floor, would not have called forth such manifestations of enthusiasm.

The curtain had just risen on the transformation scene, and the attention of all in the auditorium was concentrated upon the glittering spectacle, when some idiot raised the cry of "Fire!" In an instant there was a rapid rush towards the places of egress. Consternation was depicted plainly upon the countenance of nearly every one. A few, however, retained their presence of mind, and, in stentorian tones, exhorted the frightened people to pass out quietly, as there was no danger. The same assurance was given from the stage. Almost instantaneously with the alarm, the State street doors were thrown open, and the audience, to some extent quieted by the assurances of safety, passed out in that direction. There were only 400 or 500 people in the house, and it was cleared in a very few minutes. Had there been a crowded attendance, there would probably have resulted a fearful loss of life and limb.

SAM PATCH.

His Great Leap at the Genesee Fall.

The Elmira *Gazette* has reprinted some extracts from a paper issued in that village forty years ago, describing the exploits of Sam Patch in jumping at Genesee Falls. A successful leap made October 12, 1828, was thus described:—

"Sam has made his great jump. The day was lowery and rainy. However, the number of 300 persons assembled on the island to witness the feat, the Canadian shore was crowded. To view the platform erected for the fearless Patch from the Biddle stairway, did not appear so grand, as the platform reached only about two-thirds the height of the bank; but to descend to the margin of the water in the gulf beneath, and there look up at the perpendicular ladder made, you imagine that it would require superhuman powers to accomplish such an enterprise. Sam ascended the ladder, and remained on the top about ten minutes, resting himself and adjusting himself for the leap, during which he was repeatedly cheered by the spectators. At length he rose—every eye was bent intently on him, he waved his hand and kissed the star-spangled banner that floated gracefully over his head, and then precipitated himself like an arrow into the flood below. 'Twas a matchless and tremendous leap. He very soon reappeared and swam to the shore with great ease. Then it was that a painful and unpleasant yet indescribable sensation was driven from each breast by the flood of joy which succeeded on seeing that he was safe. Then it was that the benumbing spell which had reigned from the moment he arose on the platform, was broken by the burst of the voices of congratulation."

The jumping hero made his last and fatal leap November 13, 1829, thus chronicled:—

"Sam Patch is no more! He made his last leap from a scaffold erected on the bank of the falls this afternoon. The staging was elevated 25 feet. He sprung fearlessly from it, and descended about one-third of the distance as handsome as he ever did. He then evidently began to droop, his arms extended, and his legs separated; and in this condition he struck the water, and sunk forever! It was a fearful leap, and fearfully it was terminated. The prevailing opinion is that he became lifeless ere he reached the water. He had drank fearfully in the morning, but was not apparently more overcome than he was on Friday last. It was truly a solemn scene, where so many thousands were witness to an immolation which had its origin only in an effort to satisfy the craving appetite of human curiosity. Sam's last request, I understand, was that the funds collected should be sent to his mother, if his adventure should terminate fatally. His body has not yet been found. The height of Genesee Falls, from which he jumped, is one hundred feet. The staging was twenty-five feet above the falls. The distance which he descended was therefore one hundred and twenty-five feet."

Sam Patch was a native of Pawtucket, R. I., where some of his relatives still reside.

—A speculative mania is in full swing at Naples, under a form which is remarkable for its simplicity and attractiveness, as well as for the universal ruin which the bursting of the bubble is sure to cause. Some years ago, when gold was at a premium of 18 per cent., a certain fast-living nobleman, of the name of Ruffo Scilla, who had run through his patrimony, hit upon the device of offering to pay in gold at par in twenty days for all loans made to him in paper. There was at once a rush of lenders eager to press advances upon him at a rate of interest which was really equivalent to above 200 per cent. per annum, and the continuing supply enabled him duly to keep his word. When gold fell to a premium of 5 per cent., he enlarged the time for repayment to a month, but the crowd of lenders still continued. The civil authorities grew alarmed, and applied to Scilla for information as to the principle of his operations. He replied that he fulfilled his obligations punctually, and therefore was not subject to interference of the law, and declined to accede to the request for further explanation. The Cardinal Archbishop next menaced him with excommunication unless he desisted. But he retorted that he was guilty of no religious, any more than of any civil, offense. A large proportion of his clients consisted of religious persons and corporations, who were rapidly enriched by the process; and he condescended to explain that it was by Bourse speculations he made the money by which he was enabled to carry on a system profitable to himself and his creditors. The archbishop reported the matter to the congregation of the holy office, and that body by rescript declared Signor Scilla's proceedings legitimate, and authorized all ecclesiastical persons to lend their money on the terms he offered. This sanction gave a new impetus to the trade, and competition quickly sprang up. One Costa offered 25 per cent. per month to all who would entrust him with their money. Other establishments have been opened offering still higher rates, and as yet all have their engagements. The lenders, of course, have made immense fortunes, and this spectacle draws more and more eager crowds, consisting of every class of society, into the vortex. Of course the obligations incurred are only made good out of the fresh deposits that come in, but every one is in hopes that he will not be the last in the race. The Liberal papers in vain warn all concerned that the system is a swindle—their voice is powerless to check a mania which carries the whole population into its net. A tremendous crash will come ere long.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	41⅝
Con. Stock Scrip...	98⅛	Western Union Tele	36⅛
do. scrip......	95¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	47
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	24⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72⅛
Ph. and Rea. R......	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	87½
Mich. South. & Ni.R.	85⅛	Adams Express......	64⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R......	93¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20
Chi. and N. W. com..	72⅝	United States........	49⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.	49½
Chi. and R. I. R......116⅝		Gold... ....120⅝	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	89¾	Market steady.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Startling Rumor of an Attempt upon the Life of Prince Arthur—Funeral of George D. Prentice—An Important Order to Naval Paymasters.

FROM NEW YORK.

Startling Rumor—Prince Arthur's Life in Danger.

New York, Feb. 5.—The *News* of this city has the following sensation:—

A rumor reached the police last night that an attempt was to be made on the life of Prince Arthur. An officer was detailed to watch the Prince's party as they proceeded from the Brevoort House to the residence of Judge Stoughton, at Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street. A party of ruffians stationed near the Brevoort House approached the officer, drew their revolvers, and ordered him to leave.

The officer got reinforcements, returned and attacked the ruffians, and after a severe fight arrested William Murphy, Pat. Mulhide, Charles Gardiner, John Lough, and Michael McNulty. Lough is an Englishman, Gardiner a native of Yonkers. The party refused to give any explanation of their conduct. They will be arraigned before the Police Court on the charge of assaulting the officers, there not being sufficient proof to establish a conspiracy against the Prince.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Order to Navy Paymasters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following important order in regard to Navy Paymasters has been issued by Secretary Robeson:—

"In the event of the death of a Paymaster on duty, or of his being pronounced by competent medical authority to be deranged or disabled in mind or body to such an extent as to seriously incapacitate him for the performance of his duties, the commanding officer of the vessel or station to which he has been or is attached shall immediately take possession of the keys of the safe and store-rooms of such Paymaster, and report all the facts in the case to the senior officer present, which latter official shall, without delay, direct a board of officers to take an inventory of the money and stores then on hand; and shall appoint a suitable person to take charge of the same, and to perform the duties of such Paymaster until otherwise directed by competent authority. The senior officer present shall also appoint another suitable person to complete the vouchers, transfer the accounts, close up the books, and to have the custody of the same, and of all papers necessary to the complete settlement of the accounts of such Paymaster, and to be responsible for their proper transmission to the department. Both the above-named appointees shall be present when the above inventories are taken, and shall be furnished with copies thereof, which copies, duly certified, shall be considered satisfactory vouchers for the money and stores thus ascertained to be on hand. If such Paymaster, while of sound mind, shall have nominated, in writing, the person to be selected to have custody of the books, vouchers, and other papers, and to complete the accounts as above mentioned, the senior officer present shall, unless manifestly contrary to the public interest, conform to such nomination, and shall inform the department, without delay, of his entire action in the matter."

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

House.

The House met for general debate only. Mr. Loughridge in the chair. There were about thirty members present, and very few auditors in the galleries.

Mr. Sargent made a speech in vindication of a remark of his in a recent discussion in the general disloyalty of the Democratic party.

The other speakers on the programme for the day are Messrs Packard (Indiana), Sheldon (New York) Tyner, Tanner, and Briggs

FROM THE WEST.

Funeral of George D. Prentice.

Louisville, Feb. 5.—The burial and Masonic rites of the late George D. Prentice will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at Cave Hill Cemetery. These rites were postponed on the day of the funeral, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—The fine saloon of Messrs. Hofferd, at the corner of Market street, was damaged by fire on Thursday night. The loss was from $10,000 to $12,000, on which there was $10,000 insurance.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Feb. 5—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92⅞. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87⅛; of 1865, old, 86⅞; of 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84⅜; Erie Railroad, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 104¾; Great Western, 26⅛.

The Liverpool markets being again; delayed the closing prices of last night are used.

Liverpool, Feb. 4—Evening.—Cotton closed dull. Middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

No. 2 red Western Wheat, 7s. 5d.@7s. 6d.; red winter, 8s. 4d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 6d.; refined, 1s. 11½d. Turpentine, 30s.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 70c.

Antwerp, Feb. 5.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged here, and closed last night at Bremen at 7 thalers, and at Hamburg at 15 marcs banco 12 schillings.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 55c.

Frankfort, Feb. 5.—United States Five-twenties opened firm but quiet.

Havre, Feb. 5.—Cotton opened quiet.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Feb. 5.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 121. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅛; do. 1864, do., 115; do. 1865, do., 115; do. do., new, 113⅞; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114⅛; 10-40s, 112⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 66⅜; Missouri 6s, 90⅞; Canton Company, 57⅛; Cumberland preferred, 32; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 98; Erie, 24⅜; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 64⅛; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85⅞; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 189⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 36.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull; sales 200 bales middling uplands at 25⅛c. Flour—State and Western dull and declined 5c.; State, $4·55@5·85; Western, $4·55@6·30; Southern dull and drooping at $5·40@9·75. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; winter red Western, $1·25@1·28; white Western, $1·45. Corn is scarce and rather more steady; new mixed Western, 90@93c.; old do., $1·04; new yellow Jersey, 87c.@$1. Oats advanced 1@2c., with a speculative demand; State, 60c.; Western, 55@60c., in store and afloat. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $26·25; prime mess, $22·50@23. Lard quiet; steam rendered, in tierces, 15⅛@16c. Whisky dull at 98c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull at 24⅛c. Flour dull and more weak; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white, 95c.@$1; yellow, 90@92c. Oats dull. Rye very dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $28@28·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 13 .; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 16¾@17½c. Whisky quiet but firm at 97@98c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

APPRENTICE LAW.

The following interesting opinion was this morning given by his Honor Judge Paxson:—

Commonwealth vs. Linker. The defendant, James Irvin Linker, is an indentured apprentice to the business of carving in bone and hard wood. The indenture bears date the 18th day of November, 1867, and the term of service will expire on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1870. The defendant was brought into Court upon complaint of his employers, who allege that he absconded from their service on the 2d of October last.

Upon the hearing, the counsel for the apprentice asked the Court to discharge the latter, for the following reasons:—

1. That the indenture was signed by one only of the masters of the said apprentice, Messrs. Harvey & Ford, the firm name being used.

2. That the said firm had refused to pay the said apprentice the weekly wages mentioned in the said indenture, but proposed to pay, in lieu thereof, for the work actually performed by him, at a price formally fixed by a parole agreement between the apprentice and his employers; and

3. That the said apprentice had not received the amount of schooling to which he was entitled under the indenture.

The case was very fully heard, and argued with much ability and force by the counsel for the respective parties. The evidence left no doubt as to the fact of the absconding of the apprentice. Indeed, it was not denied at the hearing, but it was attempted to justify it for the reasons above stated.

It is clear that this apprentice left the service of his employers mainly because of the disagreement referred to in regard to his wages. They failed to agree as to the proper discharge of their relative duties, and upon that failure the defendant absconded.

There can be no doubt that if the indenture is void, either from its improper execution or any other cause, the defendant cannot be punished for absconding. It would have no binding effect upon either party, and if the execution of it by one member of the firm, in the firm name, does not bind them, the defendant is not bound. Covenants, to be worth anything, must bind both parties. But I think the firm of Harvey & Ford are bound by this indenture. True, it was signed in the firm name by one only of its members, but it was done in the prosecution of the business of the firm, and has been repeatedly recognized and confirmed by all the members of the firm. They have acted upon it up to the present time, treating the contract as binding upon them.

A deed may be executed by one partner in the firm name, and will bind all the partners if done in their presence or with their consent, "Story on Partnership," sec. 120, or afterwards confirmed or ratified by the partners, whether it be verbal or in writing, express or implied. Id. sec. 21.

In any event, the contract was binding as to the member of the firm who signed it. It is good against him, and he is certainly liable to the apprentice for the proper performance of the covenants on the part of the master in the said indenture contained.

The other points raised by the defendant's counsel I do not propose to decide. I am bound to say upon this proceeding whether the indenture is a valid instrument or not; but after careful reflection, I do not think that any question touching the proper performance of the covenants in said indenture on the part of Messrs. Harvey & Ford legitimately arises upon this record. The defendant does not come into court in a proper way to ask us to discharge him from service or cancel the indenture. The law will not sustain or sanction an apprentice in absconding whenever he may fancy he is ill-treated, or that his master has not complied with his part of the contract.

This is not the proper way to seek redress or settle differences. The Act of Assembly of 29th of September, 1770, sec. 2, points out the remedy for both master and apprentice in case the one or the other is in default. By a compliance with that act the complaint of either can be heard by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and if the master has been guilty of oppression or cruelty towards his apprentice, or has violated his covenant, the Court has the power to discharge the apprentice from his indenture. On the other hand, if the apprentice is in default, and refuses to properly perform his duties, the Court is empowered to punish him by imprisonment, at hard labor, if necessary.

With a remedy so simple and easy open to him, we will not countenance this apprentice in insubordination. We will not permit him to decide the questions at issue between his employers and himself.

As the case stands at present, I cannot grant the defendant the relief he asks for. He must submit to the authority of his employers. He may then, if he thinks himself aggrieved, bring his complaint before the court in a proper manner.

All I decide now is that the defendant must return to his service. If, after having done so, his employers refuse to pay him the weekly wages stipulated for in the indenture, or fail to give him the schooling to which he is entitled, or to properly perform any other covenant which they are bound to perform, let him resort to the law for redress. It is strong enough to secure him in all his legal rights. But he need first to be taught the salutary lesson that it is not for him to sit in judgment upon his own case, and vindicate his supposed right by an unlawful act. The law will not permit this in any case. It would be most pernicious and subversive of proper authority on the part of masters if apprentices were permitted to decide their supposed grievances in this summary manner. And it would be most unfortunate for the apprentices themselves. If they would make useful men and law-abiding citizens, they must begin by exhibiting their respect for law and order in the days of their youth. If not cultivated then, they will never learn the lesson later in life. All I decide now is that this apprentice must go back to his employers. He has the option between that and imprisonment.

THE LOTTERY CASES.

In the case of the parties charged with dealing in lottery policies, the demurrers filed yesterday to the indictments were before the Court this morning for argument. Counsel for the defendants moved for a postponement of the matter until Monday, in order to give them an opportunity to examine the legal questions involved in the demurrers and to render themselves able to discuss them intelligently. The District Attorney opposed the postponement on the ground that the demurrers were general and did not give notice to the Commonwealth of the reasons, and therefore any time allowed would give the defendants an undue advantage over the Commonwealth. The Judge said he saw no legal ground for the delay, and therefore said the argument would have to be proceeded with at once.

Mr. Cassidy, representing the defendants, asked Mr. Gibbons if the indictments were found upon the return of the magistrate, and not as a special official act of his; and Mr. Gibbons answered that such was the case. Mr. Cassidy then said he moved to quash the indictment upon this ground, independently of the demurrer, because the alderman returned that the defendants were bound over to answer for selling particular lottery policies, and the Grand Jury indicted them for selling and exposing to sale lottery policies, and also founding and maintaining lotteries, which were not at all mentioned in the return. Thus the Grand Jury had indicted them for separate and distinct offenses from those for which they were bound over by the magistrate, which action was manifestly contrary to law. This alone he deemed sufficient to destroy the indictments.

As to the demurrers, he read the section of the penal code under which these proceedings were pretended to have been taken, and which specifically described the kinds of lotteries that were constituted offenses as nuisances. The offenses charged in these cases were not those named by the statute, and were not indicted as nuisances. There were no words in the statute which made the acts of the defendants indictable. The Grand Jury had set forth that the character of the obnoxious lottery tickets was to them unknown; but it was in their power to know it, for Mr. Wood, the District Attorney's special detective, had worked up these cases, had the tickets in his possession, was examined by the Grand Jury, and could easily enough have produced them for inspection. In the face of such looseness and inaccuracy on the part of the Grand Jury in framing indictments contrary to the common law and the special requirements of the statute, he could not see how the Court could sustain such indictments.

In answer to the motion to quash, Mr. Dwight contended that it was the settled law of the Court, confirmed by numberless decisions, that in framing indictments the Commonwealth is not to be restricted to the narrow limits of description of the offender given by the committing magistrate, but that other acts, which are not only of a kindred nature to the main act, but are so connected and related to it, that they may be well resolved into it, may be lawfully incorporated into the indictment. For instance, if the magistrate returned a person simply for larceny, the indictment may charge also an attempt to steal and receiving stolen goods; and so it holds with other offenses. And these indictments only added other acts which were of a kind with, and may have been a part of, the original, main offense. He thought Mr. Cassidy's interpretation of the statute clearly erroneous; for the section not only made offenses of these lotteries particularly named, but of *all others* that were nuisances, and destructive of good order and public morals. It was the plainest thing imaginable, that the lotteries erected and carried on by these defendants were of the class against which the statute was directed; and the intent of the law-makers was evidently to lay the axe at the root of this evil.

The argument being closed the Court held the matter under consideration.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

There is the usual degree of activity in the Philadelphia loan market to-day inseparable from the last day of the week, but there is an absence of pressure on the part of borrowers, which, with a liberal spirit on the part of lenders, tends to make the market easy.

This is about the period when business men begins to anticipate their early spring wants, the experience of past years teaching them the necessity of looking far ahead. The probability that the Funding and Currency bills will become laws, have operated very favorably in removing all fears of a stringency, and there is less disposition than usual to forestal their wants.

The rates continue steady and very favorable to borrowers, and we cannot perceive any symptoms so for of any prospective advance.

Gold continues quiet but firm, the range being from 120⅝ and 120⅞ during the morning.

Government loans are in active demand for European markets, and prices have advanced fully ¼ per cent. on closing prices yesterday.

The Stock market continues active and prices have again advanced. Sales of city sixes, old issues, at 98, and of the new at 100½, no change.

There was an increased demand for Reading Railroad, with sales at 48⅝@48⅞, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 114⅜; Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced to 54⅛. Sales of Minehill Railroad at 51½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35@35½ bid; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾, b. o.

In Canal shares no transactions; 15⅞ was bid for Schuylkill preferred, and 32⅞ for Lehigh.

The miscellaneous list was neglected. We notice a sale of Philadelphia Bank at 150.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, Old.. 98		38 sh Phil Bk.s5wn150		
$1300 City 6s, N..ls.100⅜		20 sh Leh Val....c. 54⅛		
$1000 do........ 100⅜		41 do......ls. 54⅛		
$12000 do......ls.100⅜		100 sh Cata Prf..... 35		
$1000 do.......c.100⅜		200 do....ls.c. 35		
$1000 Pa 6s 1st se..104½		10 sh Mor Cl Pf..... 62		
$1000 Read 6s,44-80. 88		200 sh Reading...ls. 48⅝		
$2000 Leh V R n bds reg. 96		100 do.....b30. 48⅝		
		300 do..s60wn. 48⅝		
$5000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 87¾		200 do..ls.b60. 48⅝		
$2000 Leh R 6s...ls. 89		200 do..ls.b30.48·44		
$1000 Leh Con L.... 76½		100 do.......... 48⅝		
$500 Leh gold L.... 98½		100 do b60. 48⅝		
$1000 Ame Gold..c.120⅝		100 do.......c. 48⅝		
12 sh Penna R..... 56		300 do.ls.rg&i. 48⅝		
53 do......ls. 56		71 do......... 48⅝		
82 do...s5wn. 56		100 do..rg&in. 48⅝		
338 do......ls. 56		50 do.......... 48⅛		
191 do.......ls. 56		50 do.......... 48⅛		
21 sh O C & A R R. 40		50 do.......c. 48⅜		
5 sh Cam & A R. 114½		4 sh Lit Sch R.... 41⅝		

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅝@115⅞; do., 1864, 115@115⅛; do., 1865 115@115⅛; do., July, 1865, 113⅞@113⅞; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 112⅜@112⅝; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 120⅝.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; do., 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 114⅞@115; do. 1865, 114⅞@115; do. 1865, new, 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do., 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 112⅜@112⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120⅝@120⅞; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $850@870; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $660@685.

Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 115@115⅛; do. 1865, 115@115⅛; do., July, 1865, 113⅞@114; do., July, 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 5s, 10-40, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 120⅝@120⅞.

Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120⅝	11·29 A. M.	120⅝
10·57 "	120¾	11·30 "	120¾
10·59 "	120⅝	11·40 "	120⅞
11·03 "	120½	11·45 "	121

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, Feb. 5.—The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain without quotable change, though the tendency is downward, in sympathy with the decline in Liverpool. About 500 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·50@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family—the latter rate for choice; $5@5·62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. 500 barrels city mills fancy sold at $5·50@6. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·87½ ℔ barrel.

The receipts of Wheat are light, and the demand is good at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·26. Rye may be quoted at 98c. ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is in steady request at yesterday's prices; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 87@91c., according to dryness. Oats are unchanged; sales at 53@54c. No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ℔ ton.

Whisky is steady. 25 barrels iron-bound Pennsylvania sold at $1.

—The *Nazione* of Florence, an organ of the late Ministry, gives in full the Pope's speech on New Year's Day to General Kanzler and the officers of the Pontifical army, in which occurs a passage that seems to point out a spiritual Mentana. He is reported to have said:—"I can tell you something. A person has humbly besought pardon, alleging, as the cause of his sins, that he had submitted to the violence of his Government, which desired to place him at the head of the bands which have assailed and plundered us. We have known this fact for long, but we have had the gratification of receiving the irrefragable proof of it from that personage himself." The "personage" is, of course, understood to mean the King of Italy, and his Majesty and the Pope will have to reconcile, as best they can, the conflicting claims of private faith and constitutional rule.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........FEBRUARY 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........30 | 11 A. M........37 | 2 P. M........41

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. bark Mexican, Welch, Sagua, E. A. Souder & Co.
Bark Meridan, Lenz, London, Harjes & Co.
Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, from Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MISCELLANY.

Capt. Schellinger, of the City Ice Boat No. 2, reports that the schr Anthony Kelly, from York river for New York, at the Breakwater yesterday, had both masts carried away, lost bowsprit and jibboom, having been run into by the bark Scottish Bride.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Andrew Lovett, Perry, from Ardrossan 17th ult. for Philadelphia, has put into Cork, leaky.

Brig Elvie Davis, Hand, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Brig George E. Prescott, sailed from Salem 1st inst., for New Castle, Del.

Schrs J. M. Fisk, Chase, and Blondel, Chapman, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Abigail Haynes, Smith, from Bridgeport, and Edward Slade, Slade, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HUMAN LIFE AND HOLY GROUND.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, recently visited this city to study the organization and management of our Fire Department, so that whatever superiority it possessed might be incorporated into his own command at home. A recent disaster in one of the immediate suburbs of London aptly illustrates the pressing need of reform in the system which exists there for the prevention and extinction of fire. It also furnishes a singular example of mistaken religious zeal.

The old Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond Hill is almost famous in London annals. It stood in the neighborhood of many structures of ancient date, peculiarly liable to be destroyed by fire. The inn was closed for the winter, its only denizens being the manager—a gentleman who had for many years been an officer of the English army—a clerk, a cellarman, and a boy. A fire broke out, in what manner is not known, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the building was totally destroyed. All the inmates except the manager escaped. He was on the third floor, and was plainly seen long after the fire was under full headway. But there was no water obtainable by which to check the flames, nor any ladder or fire-escape to furnish a means of release to the unfortunate man. Of course, he was burned to death; and not the smallest trace of his body has been discovered. And when this needless tragedy was complete, the authorities convened a meeting and began to inquire how it all came about.

They ascertained that eight fire-engines were present at the scene soon after the outbreak of the fire, but that they were utterly useless because no water was to be had. The "turncock" of the district, under whose charge are the water-pipes, was first awakened. He discovered that there was an insufficient pressure on, and a man was sent a distance of five miles on horseback to give the necessary orders at the office of the company. Delay after delay ensued; and the fire-engines might as well have been in New York as within a few rods of the burning hotel.

But though red tape and a faulty system prevented the preservation of the building, why was not the man within it saved? The evidence shows that the authorities were not unaware of the existing danger. Last autumn they had applied to the rector of the parish, whose church was not far from the old inn, for permission to place a fire-escape on the north side of the churchyard. They called his attention to the fact that the place was the best that could be selected, on account of its publicity; that there was great need of securing to residents of the suburb a better means of escape from fire than that afforded by ordinary ladders; and that in the city of London proper fire-escapes in many instances are allowed to be kept in the churchyard of the parish to which they belong. But the answer of the minister was a refusal. "I decline," he said, "to allow the fire-escape to be placed in the churchyard. I should think it wrong and an act of desecration to keep a fire-escape in the churchyard, which I believe to be holy ground."

Now, if the clergyman had allowed the machine in question to be placed there, the life sacrificed at the Star and Garter would without doubt have been saved. No other suitable station was found for it, so that no fire-escape whatever had been provided up to the time of the fire. Is it not both absurd and wrong to assert that any ground is too holy to be used for the purpose of saving human life? The noblest deeds we know of are done by men and women who peril their own lives to save those of others. And how can it endanger the sanctity of the holiest ground to aid in preserving the lives of men?

FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Logan, desiring to know why the United States have not recognized the Cubans as belligerents, and asserting that they have "carried on active hostilities against Spain for fifteen months, have established and still maintain a *de facto* Government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of the island," should also have contained information as to the seat of the *de facto* Government, and the amount of territory it controls, because we suspect that it is the very absence of definite information on these points which has kept the Executive from doing long ago what General Logan evidently thinks it ought to have done. It is very difficult to accord belligerent rights to a people unless you know where their territory is; and if anybody is able to say where the territory of the Cuban republic is, or even in or about the size of the area over which the writs of its courts run, he has thus far held his peace in a very unjustifiable way. We all know there are "insurgents" in the east end of the island, but then how many? Do they hold any portion of Cuban soil in such a way that the people living on it look to them for police justice, pay them taxes and allegiance, and that the enemy cannot penetrate it except in large force? Nobody ventures to assert anything of the kind. If the President were to "accord belligerent rights" to-morrow, and to send an envoy to Cuba to announce the fact to the "*de facto* Government," he would not know where to look for it. He would find nobody to tell him where its seat was, or who administered it. He would be unable to find any line or frontier separating its territory from that of the enemy, or any organized force to whom he could appeal for escort or protection. If, in consequence of the concession, cruisers appeared at sea, as they would, and undertook to search American vessels, as they might, or commit any other outrage on American commerce. Mr. Fish would know no more where to look for redress, or indeed have any more chance of getting it, than if their operations were directed by the Flying Dutchman.

Whatever the concession might be in form, the body to whom it would really be made, and who would reap all the benefit of it, would be the Cuban Junta in this city and Washington. They are really the only approach to an organized government which the Cuban revolution possesses. It is they who would issue the letters of marque or the commissions to the Cuban cruisers, and in fact carry on the war at sea, which is what is wanted when these belligerent rights are demanded; it is to their coffers that the proceeds of the captures would go, if, indeed, the captains thought it necessary to make any returns. But it is casting no imputation on the members of the Junta to say that it would be highly inconvenient to have a foreign power, friendly though it be, established on our own soil, protected from reprisals or other customary modes of redress for international injuries by the State Federal Constitution, including the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Fish could never send a military or naval force to exact satisfaction from "a *de facto* Government" established at the Gramercy Park or Clarendon Hotel. The proprietor would call a policeman and give the army and navy into custody. If they succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, and making their way to the governmental parlor or bedroom, taking the organization prisoner, or seizing and smashing its property, the prisoner would be released under a writ of habeas corpus, and the assailants would be visited with an action of trespass or trover and conversion. In fact there is no end to the difficulties and embarrassments in which Mr. Fish would find himself plunged, if in his present state of knowledge he were to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Before recognizing a *de facto* Government, you have to find your Government, and it has to have its seat somewhere outside your own territory. The United States has had a some comical experience both with Cuba and Ireland, in having "belligerent rights" demanded for insurgents of these two countries, while actually carrying on military operations from United States soil. We have ourselves seen the Government of the "Irish Republic" established in this city, sending out armies and navies to engage in active military operations, and have known the President of the "republic" to promote an officer by general orders, issued from his headquarters in the Bowery, for gallantry in a battle fought under the general superintendence of an Irish Minister of War, having his official residence in Chatham street. They were firmly convinced they were entitled to belligerent rights, but for obvious reasons never got them.

A CHINESE STATE PAPER—BURLINGAME "NOWHERE."

From the N. Y. World.

Burlingame electricity is again active, and we have been waiting patiently for confirmation of the extraordinary telegrams which more than a week ago were flashed across the continent. It was announced that the treaty between the United States and China, signed at Washington, had been ratified by the imperial Government, and that the snug additional sum of $140,000 in gold had been sent to keep Mr. Burlingame away from his new masters for another two years. We think it quite probable that the first rumor may be true, for a more worthless piece of paper never bore the signature of diplomacy, and the Chinese are quite shrewd enough to find it out. Adepts at humbug themselves, they have a keen sense of it when manifested by others. They know, none better, that the Burlingame "additional articles"—for he never had the effrontery to call them a treaty *per se*—gave no new privilege to the outside barbarian, and therefore cost the Chinese nothing; no payment of money, no concession of territory or commercial privilege, no surrender of prejudice; and hence it is quite within the range of possibility that they have been ratified, as doubtless will be the treatylets (if we may coin a convenient word) Mr. Burlingame has been cooking up ever since, including Norway, Switzerland, and all the Pumper-nickels he has been visiting. But we have grave doubts as to the $140,000—meaning, of course, not specie, for all China has not so much gold coin, but a sterling credit to that amount in London. Mr. McLeary Brown, one of the diplomatic staff, who long ere this must have passed through New York to rejoin his chief in Europe, is said to have brought this credit with him. But we very much doubt the whole story. It looks like an effort to bolster up Mr. Burlingame's financial credit on the continent, where, by the last accounts, it was tottering, and to keep him afloat, or, speaking Orientally, to keep his kite flying a little while longer. It is perfectly well known that when this grotesque mission was first suggested the Chinese authorities thought it would involve no expense to them, but that Mr. Burlingame would be content with the unspeakable honor of representing, however distantly, "the King of Heaven;" and that whatever has been paid has come out of the treasury of what is known as the Foreign Inspectorate at the Treaty Ports, of which Mr. Robert Hart is the chief administrator. All export and import duties are collected on the seaboard by this Inspectorate, which, deducting salaries, etc., pays, without accountability for details, the balance to the Imperial Government. If Mr. Hart and his colleagues chose to give Mr. Burlingame the original $111,000, or this $140,000, there is nothing in the way of responsibility (aside from right and wrong) to prevent them; but why Mr. Hart, a shrewd, long-headed Scotchman, a perfect reflection of Jardini, Matthieson & Co., should have thought the Burlingame mission worth the original outlay, we never have been able to comprehend; and incredulity is absolutely exhausted when we are asked to believe that after two years of ineffectual frolic in America and Europe, where Mr. Burlingame has accomplished nothing practical—certainly nothing to the benefit of the Chinese Government, imperial or local—nearly $200,000 more is to be given him to keep the game of useless folly up. We do not believe, one word of it, and, if we did, should certainly incline to what was once the received commercial feeling in China, that it is high time the Foreign Inspectorate was broken up. Merchants never plundered it to this extent before. Be this as it may, if it be true, Mr. Burlingame has made a pretty thing out of diplomacy. For six years American Minister at Pekin, at no expense—for he was habitually a guest, as Ministers in those regions are apt to be—with a salary nominally $12,000 (specie), but at the rate of exchange during the war at least $30,000, amounting to $180,000; for four years Chinese Minister at a salary of $55,000 in gold—or, say, $80,000 in the paper we poor people at home have to use—making in all the comfortable aggregate for ten years of $420,000—and of this more than half taken out of the duties foreign merchants, including Americans, are paying to China, and the rest from the Treasury at Washington, into which we are pouring our taxes. We do not wonder that in view of all this Mr. Low, our new Minister, wishes his salary increased. Perhaps it may be expedient to give him the increase, and that too on a Chinese principle. In the Pekin Bluebook is noted not only the salary of every official, but a supplementary compensation called "the virtue-preserving addition," to prevent his being bribed. It will hence be, perhaps, well to give Mr. Low the increase he asks, or we may have him following Burlingame's example, and taking foreign pay and enlisting in foreign service. On bended knees must Burlingame thank his stars that poor Brooks did not follow and shoot him at the Clifton House.

By a strange coincidence, other news reaches us at the same time from the East. Not merely Sir Rutherford Alcock's new commercial treaty, of which we have spoken—in which he and the Chinese alike ignore Lord Clarendon, Seward, Bismarck, and all Burlingame's victims—but something still more significant—a secret revelation of the policy of the imperial court in the shape of a report from one of the provincial viceroys to Prince Kung on the foreign policy of China, and especially the revision of these very commercial treaties. Its genuineness we don't for a moment doubt. There is not a Sinologue who will not, from internal evidence, pronounce it genuine. It explodes utterly and absolutely the theory of Chinese liberalism. It confirms every notion and suspicion of Chinese perfidy—and when we use so strong a word we mean to apply it solely to officials. In its "protectionist intolerance" it is worthy of our neighbor of the *Tribune*, or Mr. Carey, or Judge Kelley, or any other champion of home-made "pigs."

CHIVALRY AND CARPET-BAGS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Few scenes are more painful and suggestive than that which occurred the other day in the Virginia court over which Judge Underwood presides, and in which ex-Governor Wise has lately been admitted to practice. The Judge, who, be it remembered, is a full-blooded Yankee, and was the zealous and roughest-spoken pioneer of Northern innovators before the war, took advantage of some lucky opening to review succinctly his first advent into Virginia, his opposition to slavery, and the hospitality of the people shown to him. It was, in fact, a gracious holding out of both his hands in the name of Yankee settlers to the *ancien regime*, a premeditated peace-offering, ending with an especial tribute of personal compliment to Governor Wise. The Governor, whose deafness prevented his catching more than a word or two, fancied taunts where there was only kindliness, and supposing the red rag of "slavery" was flaunted in his face with wilful malice, rushed to the conflict with a heat of invective, an outcry of defiance and woe, pitiable beyond description. The Judge and spectators, we are told, sat dumb with astonishment and pain. It is the first time that the class to which Governor Wise belongs, the old representative men of Virginia, have given any expression to their sense of real or fancied wrongs since the war. We find nothing to laugh at in the spectacle of the white-headed, deaf old man, who lost sons, property, and rank in society in the conflict, giving vent, like Esau, to this loud and exceedingly bitter cry.

It was natural to him to utter lamentations in the streets over griefs which his brethren bore in silence. Wise is a man whose blood was poured at birth into his veins at fever heat, and who has never since given it time to cool. A man who would give a home and patient, genial welcome by his hearth for life to an irritable, underbred old woman, because she had showed him some kindness when a boy; a man who, hated as he loved, in the extremest mood and always to the bitter end, and who was so loyal to his State that he knew no higher appellation for his Maker than the "God of Virginia." Yet, faulty as they may have been, he and the class in Virginia for whom he spoke the other day deserve something better at our hands than ridicule.

The war was a savage necessity to answer a certain end. It is over; its work is done. Let us, in the name of God and his justice, bury it out of sight, and not perpetually drag its decayed carcase to the light by social, puerile squabbling, and unmanly jeers. Now that Virginia has returned, let us meet her with open hands, not afraid to look with just eyes at her and our position. The social feeling against the North is exceptionally bitter there, we are told. It is natural it should be so. It is, we fear, in some measure due to the conduct of Northern settlers since the war. They have gone in too many instances into Virginia as into a conquered province, seeing no good in any but the blacks, and burning to avenge the old wrongs of the negro by their actions and words. The result has been a want of fusion between the two elements of society as absolute as between oil and water. General Grant, the other day, in effect assured the Virginia delegation that "manufactures were better worth cultivating than chivalry." But while it is worth their while to remember this, it is worth ours to consider that there was something inherently good and worth saving in that much laughed at chivalry. The Northern new comers may bring capital, intelligence, and enterprise into Virginia, but they should beware lest they ignore and destroy something which is there as valuable as any of these. Civilization is not more a matter of railroads and factories than of honorable instincts, of pure domestic life, of sincere hospitality and of gentle manners. The Northern people have suffered themselves too much to judge of Virginia by her slave-breeders, her blatant politicians, and would-be duellists. But behind these was the great landholding population, a people simple-mannered, bearing the traces of generations of ease and culture; kindly, hospitable, genial. Our crude and chaotic American social life can illy spare so sincere and good a type. It is these people whom we should welcome back again, overlooking any temporary bitterness among them. Judge Underwood's words were eminently sensible and fitly spoken. We commend his example to all new settlers in the South. Let them couch their eyes in the beginning, and be willing to recognize among their foes men "who bear without abuse the grand old name of gentlemen." A friendly and pure social life is worth as much as a stable government; and the man who went with the heartiest, highest motives into the war, will be the most zealous now in establishing with his old enemies the basis of a real and Christian brotherhood.

DAMNATION DISTRIBUTED.

From the N. Y. Nation.

We cannot imagine more cheerful reading for an orthodox Catholic than the recent Papal Bull of Excommunication, which, though dated October 12, has only just been published. In the preamble, his Holiness recites how, for good and sufficient reasons, numerous proclamations of *ipso facto* excommunication have been issued by the Church from time to time, some of which have grown obsolete and useless in the changes of society and manners, giving rise to great anguish of conscience among the faithful. To relieve them from this unnecessary torture, he therefore proceeds to define now and forevermore the offenses for which the aforesaid *ipso facto* excommunication is positively incurred, assuring them that these and no others are subject to that dreadful penalty.

This is really a work of benevolence when we consider that by the ancient canons, in force up to the 12th of October last, there were several hundred offenses so heinous as to be properly punishable only by this last resort of spiritual power—a penalty which separates from the church militant on earth and the church triumphant in heaven, without trial, sentence, or appeal, the unlucky sinner who either knowingly or ignorantly incurs it. In reducing these hideous transgressions, therefore, to the comparatively trivial number of three dozen, Pius IX has earned a new title to the gratitude of his flock—though it must be confessed that some of them are drawn up in terms so general that a single one embraces matter which the older custodians of heaven and hell divided into twenty or thirty.

Having thus resolved to be more liberal than his predecessors with the treasures of salvation entrusted to his charge, his Holiness proceeds to announce that all apostates and heretics, and all who refuse obedience to the Roman Pontiff, are excommunicated by the mere fact of their disobedience, and can only be reconciled by special application to himself. Geographers, we believe, estimate the population of the world at about a thousand millions, of which the Catholic Church boasts of possessing two hundred millions, including the Indians of Arizona and Paraguay. Thus, as the mouthpiece of Omnipotent mercy, Pius IX, at one word cuts off from all rational hope of salvation eight hundred millions of human beings, with their innumerable posterity; and it is no wonder that the official organ of his court declares this act of crowning mercy to be "une des plus belles pages du genereux pontifical de Pie IX."

Even this, however, does not exhaust the resources of his benignity, for he proceeds to include in the same curse all those who, without special authority from the Holy See, knowingly possess or read any books condemned by the Papal court. Thus, of the two hundred millions of faithful and obedient sons of the Church, a very large proportion of the educated and cultivated are at once cut off. We tremble to think of the innumerable Catholic libraries which are condemning their possessors to eternal punishment by sinfully including on their shelves volumes which have been prohibited by the infallible judgment of the Congregation of the Index. Think of the Englishmen who have ignorantly indulged themselves by possessing Bacon's "De Augmentiis Scientiarum," Gibbon's "Rome," Swift's "Tale of a Tub," Robertson's "Charles V," Roscoe's "Leo X," or even Combe's "Phrenology!" Pity the Frenchman whose historical researches have led him to peep into De Thou's "Historia Universalis" or Sismondi's "Republiques Italiennes," or whose literary tastes may have seduced him into the forbidden ground of Rabelais, or Montaigne's "Essays," or La Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles," or who, if scientifically disposed, has studied Raspail's "Chimie Organique!" One would have thought, indeed, that the perusal of Raynal's "Indies" or Vertot's "Knights of Malta" was in itself sufficient punishment, but the infallible judgment of Rome has decreed otherwise, and the weariness of those interminable books is but the foretaste of the endless torments in store for their luckless students, nor will the owner of Montesquieu's "Esprit des Loix" be allowed to plead ignorance to avert condemnation. So the Italian is hopelessly lost whose rash curiosity has tempted him to look into Botta's "Storia d'Italia," or Giannone's "Istoria Civile di Napoli," or Ginguene's "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," or Dante's treatise "De Monarchia." Not many Italians, we presume, have incurred the penalty by wading through Rolli's translation of "Paradise Lost"—but as the condemnation of the translation doubtless includes the original, we tremble to think of the number of Englishmen and Americans who may now be expiating their indiscretion in eternal torment. It is to be hoped that the proportion of educated and accomplished Catholics is not very large, for we fear that this manifestation of Papal benignity may go hard with them.

Then the number of the saved is still further reduced by the condemnation of all who impede directly or indirectly the external or internal jurisdiction of the Church. As Englishmen and Americans are lost by the previous clauses on heresy and disobedience and literary culture, this cannot do much harm to them, but as France and Italy and Austria have resolutely set bounds to the external jurisdiction of the Church, and as the States of Central America have been somewhat recalcitrant on the same subject, we fear that some hundred or more additional millions are thus swept into perdition—especially as the succeeding clause specifically includes those who directly or indirectly subject ecclesiastics to secular tribunals—a crime of which all those States are guilty.

Then Spain and Mexico are likewise brought within the circle of condemnation by a clause which includes in the common curse all who invade or retain the revenues of the Church or of her ministers, thus striking off at a blow some thirty millions more from the rapidly narrowing group of the elect.

All these being particularly heinous offenses, Pius then proceeds to withdraw any prwers which may have been previously conferred on any one to pardon them, and to include in the common excommunication any dignitary or prelate who may dare to grant absolution for them, except *in articulo mortis*—and then only with a reservation in case the dying man recovers.

Ireland we looked upon as a favored spot, exempt from this contagious perdition, until we came upon a special clause, apparently designed to bring the Green Isle under the ban. This includes all members of secret societies engaged in open or secret machinations against legitimate governments, as well as all who favor or give aid to such societies. Remembering Ribbonism and Fenianism, we felt that the doom of Ireland was sealed, and we grieved to think how few of the Patricks and Bridgets of America who contributed their stamps to the "Sunburst" could escape.

Having thus weeded out the faithful until few are left, except the clergy and the inhabitants of the Roman Territory, who are known to be enthusiastically attached to their paternal clerical government, his Holiness proceeds to decimate the scanty remnants of his flock by pronouncing the same terrible anathema against a number of less wide-spread offenses, such as holding converse with excommunicants, farming out masses, simony, and a number of other peccadilloes, mostly of a clerical character.

As we said before, there must be something particularly cheerful to a devout and obedient son of the Church in contemplating the care with which his spiritual father separates the black sheep from the white. Knowing that his faithful obedience secures him a place in heaven, he has the satisfaction of feeling that there is little danger of being crowded there so long as the vigilant custodian of the keys uses the power entrusted to him with an eye single to keeping out and not to letting in the countless millions of souls whose fate depends upon his will. On the other hand, as our comments are based on an official copy of the original document, no person who reads this need flatter himself with the hope that we have made a mistake, and that if he possesses any of the works we have mentioned, there is any excuse for him.

LOST.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, THREE POLICE WARRANTS, drawn in favor of William McClure, numbered as follows:—No. 89 3 for $77·50, No. 10,879 for $77·50, No. 11,868 for $75; also, TWO WATER DEPARTMENT WARRANTS, drawn in favor of Joshua Bartley, numbered as follows:—No. 7320 for $75, No. 7263 for $75. Payment having been stopped, all persons are warned against negotiating any of them. Application is made for new warrants. WM. McMULLIN,
1 29swtt No. 1239 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 2, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 5 to 7 o'clock. Interest five per cent. per annum from January 1, 1870.

President—JOHN WIEGAND.

MANAGERS.

Charles Humphreys,	John G. Cresson,
Samuel V. Merrick,	John C. Davis,
William W. Keen,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Peter Williamson,	R. J. Lewis, M. D.,
R. Rundle Smith,	Jacob P. Jones,
A. J. Lewis,	William M. Tilghman,
Robert Toland,	Charles Wheeler,
Isaac F. Baker,	Saunders Lewis,
John Ashhurst,	John E. Cope,
Frederick Fraley,	Henry L. Gaw,
D. B. Cummins,	Henry Winsor,
Joseph S. Lewis,	John Welsh.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, JR., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. 12 1 tus 8t

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 t17 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.
An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.
1 28 8t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

HE WAS ARRESTED.—THE YOUNG man who determined to seize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's nose. This little joke is only designed to arrest the attention of our readers to the splendid COAL sold by J. C. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. All the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carefully screened and picked. 1 5 wsm6w

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors, and is now payable at this office. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Managers.
2 3 thsm2t Branch Office Republic Fire Ins. Co.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 19 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 1 1 35

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 21

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 28

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 18 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

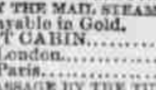
CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.



LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb 26, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

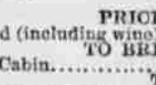
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

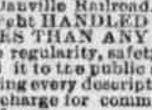
FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

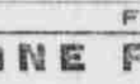
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..........$145 | Second Cabin..........$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 29 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 15



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstu1mrp

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.
GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING
No. 1202 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Twenty-fifth ward contested election case was continued yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined.

—Jonathan Redmond, fifty-three years old, was yesterday knocked down at South and Second streets by a runaway horse, and much injured. He was removed to his home, No. 126 South street.

—Before Recorder Givin, yesterday afternoon, Daniel Socks had a hearing upon the charge of the embezzlement, as trustee, of a note of hand for $525, the property of James Conway. The accused was held in $1000 bail to answer.

—Complaint was made at the Central Police Station yesterday against persons charged with swindling by pretending to be in the possession of notes worked off a stolen Treasury plate, and offering to sell them at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, yet handing over a package of waste paper with a genuine note at the top and bottom of it.

—A special meeting of the Union League was held last evening, to take action on the death of Horace Binney, Jr., Esq. Adolph E. Borie, Esq., presided, and George H. Boker, Esq., Secretary, offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. The resolutions will be found in full in another column. Hon. Morton McMichael in a feeling manner referred to the eminent merits and characteristics of the deceased.

—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a fight occurred in the bar-room of the house No. 323 Shippen street, between Peter King, a police officer of the Second district, and Thomas Kean, during which King was struck over the head with a black-jack. The house was closed by the police, and the inmates, except Kean, taken to the Second District Station House and locked up to await a hearing.

—Jay Cooke, Esq., has given ten thousand dollars to endow a Mathematical Fellowship in Princeton College. The annual interest will go to the member of the senior class who stands highest at a special examination in mathematics, on condition that for one year more he continues the study of the higher mathematics, under the direction of the Faculty. The aim of these Fellowships, of which Princeton has now four, and has a prospect of a fifth, is to encourage a higher learning than is usually found in American Colleges.

—A meeting of the Washington Monument Committee was held last evening at American Mechanics' Hall, when the following permanent officers were elected:—President, J. K. Zeilin; Vice-Presidents, William A. Swords, Abram Peterman; Recording Secretary, C. S. Tyson; Corresponding Secretary, George W. Henderson; Treasurer, Wm. Wood. A resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of five, to consult with the Park Commissioners in reference to the proposed monument. The chairman named as the committee William A. Swords, Abram Peterman, H. J. Kebr, J. K. Zeilin, C. S. Tyson.

—The fourth anniversary of the Home for Little Wanderers was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. The reports of the Superintendent, Rev. B. T. Phillips, and the Treasurer and Secretary, Henry E. Busch, Esq., set forth that for the year ending December 31, 1869, the children given to the Home for adoption numbered 51; number placed in homes, 44; received temporarily in the Home, 63; number in the day schools, 143; average number fed daily, 118; whole number received and cared for, 469; garments given out, nearly 5000; cash in treasury January 1, 1869, $266·79; receipts for the year, $10,544·69; total, $10,811·58; of this amount there was expended for salaries, wages, etc., $3566·20; placing children in homes, collecting funds, etc., $1024·67; books, advertising, printing, etc., $592·28; provisions, clothing, fuel, gas, etc., $4527·70; taxes, insurance, $875·57; total, $10,586·42. Amount in treasury January 1, 1870, $225·06.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120⅝.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $1,093,245.

—Hon. William Cumback will probably decline the Portuguese mission.

—The constitutionality of the collection of harbor dues in San Francisco is to be tested.

—In the House yesterday, Speaker Strang pronounced the investigation business a farce.

—Riel is alleged to be still master of the situation in the Red River Territory and stronger than ever.

—A bill repealing the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons has passed the California Legislature.

—Dr. Samuel Bard, lately editor of the *Atlantic New Era*, has been nominated by the President as Governor of Idaho.

—Owing to an overflow, trains on the Little Rock Railroad cannot run this side of Madison, forty miles west of Memphis.

—There is intense excitement in Clark county, Ill., over some gold discoveries on Big creek, some twenty miles from Terre Haute.

—A majority of the House Election Committee favor the abolition of the committee and the decision of the remaining contested cases by committees to be drawn by lot.

—The Ministry of Newfoundland have met with a severe defeat on the Confederate question, and the Governor had been called upon to take steps towards the formation of another administration.

—Canada does not intend to pay for the Red River Territory until about the 15th of May next, and holds the Hudson's Bay Company responsible for its government, and also for all depreciation in its value until that time.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Census bill came up in order, when Mr. Ramsey moved to proceed with the bill to abolish franking. His motion was lost—yeas 22, nays 34. On motion of Mr. Carpenter, a resolution asking the President for information in regard to affairs in Georgia was adopted. The joint resolution authorizing meteorological observations to give warning of approaching storms was agreed to. The bill authorizing officers in the Executive Departments to administer oaths in certain cases was passed. A bill relieving the political disabilities of a large number of ex-Rebels was taken up. Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House the bill giving $30,000 to relieve the poor of the District of Columbia was passed, with Mr. Logan's amendment authorizing the issue of rations. Mr. Negley introduced a bill to prevent the sale of illuminating oils that will ignite at a lower temperature than 110 degrees. Mr. Cake introduced bills to create the Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, regulating the currency, and preparing for a resumption of specie payments. The House adjourned, agreeing that to-day's session should be for debate only.

Foreign Items.

—The question of the annexation of Baden to Prussia is again on the *tapis*, and some recent utterances of the Prussian General Beyer, who occupies the two posts of Minister of War in the Carlsruhe Cabinet, and Commander-in-Chief of the Baden army, are regarded by the nationalist press as signs that the consummation of their hopes is not so far off as is generally supposed. An interesting brochure by M. Gustave Freytag, entitled "The Biography of Herr Malthy" throws a new light on an important phase of this question. Herr Malthy was a Minister in the Baden Cabinet during 1866 and 1867, and took a prominent part in the intrigues of that eventful period. In November, 1867, he addressed a long memoir to Count Bismarck, advocating the expediency of immediate annexation, and laying great stress on the facilities afforded by the imperfect state of the armaments of Austria and France. He added that, should any consideration of general policy render the immediate execution of his project unadvisable, it would be at least desirable that a positive assurance should be given to the Baden Ministry that their endeavors were viewed with favor at Berlin, in order to encourage them in their Prussian propaganda. Count Bismarck, however, instructed the Prussian representative to express his regret that the required assurance could not be given; and, as it is difficult to perceive in the events which have taken place since 1867 anything of a nature to facilitate the accomplishment of Herr Malthy's designs, and to induce Count Bismarck to abandon his policy of prudence and abstention, it is probable that the new hopes of the nationalist party are without any sufficient foundation.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the eccentric vanity of a large class of charitable people is sufficiently familiar, but has seldom been paraded in a more grotesque shape than in the list of contributions to the "Jubilee Fund" of a religious society which has just come under our notice. Here are a few examples of the entries:

Two Widows' Mites, to sound the Jubilee Trumpet	1 0 0
Mr. J. R. B., for a word spoken in season to me by Mr. W. B.; for Christian sympathy and forbearance; for the Methodist Rule concerning spirituous liquors; in memory of two beloved Class-leaders, Mr. M. and Mr. R. C. C.; for Titus iii 5; for the Gospel preached to my mother; for light in the way of salvation given to my sister Marianne; for Christian sympathy to my brother Arthur; for my sister Julia's conversion to God; and for Christian instruction given to my sister Louisa Mary	10 0 0

Mr. J. R. B.'s numerous reasons for giving a subscription contrast rather oddly with the sum.

Mr. W. H., in remembrance of two beloved wives in Heaven, and in memory of having heard the Rev. J. Wesley preach in Wallingford	1 5 0
One who saw and was glad	1 1 0
Another who saw and was glad	1 1 0
Mr. Henry K., for a Manx wife and nine children, whom the Lord has graciously given to his servant	20 0 0
A Debtor to Grace	1 1 0
Mr. John W., as an expression of Gratitude to God for bringing me to Himself, by the instrumentality of Methodism; for an excellent wife in Heaven, and an excellent wife on earth	21 0 0
Ditto, a Thank Offering to my heavenly Father, who has been and still is all He promised to be—"a Father to the fatherless, a Husband to the widow, and a Judge of the widow, in His holy habitation;" for five precious children yet lent unto me to cheer and gladden my widowed heart, £5 for each	25 0 0
For Anna, my precious partner for 31 years, now beholding the King in His glory	5 0 0
In memory of my sainted daughter Jane, and of Eliza Anna, the holy Canadian	3 0 0

It really seems a pity that religious zeal should find expression in such grotesque forms; and that otherwise sensible people cannot give five pounds to a good cause without putting their entire families, dead and alive, into the contribution list. Is it wrong to suggest that these long records of subscriptions are a cheap and easy way to that notoriety which so many weak minds desire?

—Those who live in constant dread of the "Reds" acquiring supreme power in Paris will be consoled by reading an account given by the correspondent of one of the German papers of the present fashions in that city, from which it appears that the reigning color worn by fashionable people is brown. This color goes by the name of "universal suffrage." Not only dresses, hats, and mantles are brown, but carriages are painted with this fashionable color. The Tyrolese hats, which some gentlemen have taken to, are now ornamented with pheasants' feathers, parrots' wings, and humming-birds' heads. For mourning blackbirds or ravens, for half-mourning swallows or magpies, are worn. One enterprising hatter has contrived to fit these adornments with an apparatus for imitating the cry of the bird selected as the appendage. A slight movement of the forehead is sufficient to set the little machine in motion. It is therefore unnecessary to take off the hat on meeting a friend—you frown or elevate the brow—the bird screams, and this constitutes a greeting. Certainly a brown republic would be less trying to the nerves than a red one, and old France with its cap of liberty and its thirst for blood was far more trying to the nerves than modern France clad in russet with a bird in its hat and a horse in its stomach.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·06	MOON RISES	10·23
SUN SETS	5·22	HIGH WATER	5·00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Fly, Carter, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ann Turner, Jones, New York, do.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, 2 days from New York.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Br. barks Scottish Bride, Allen, from New York, and Land o' Cakes, Wills, from Hampton Roads.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah, to-day:—Mrs. Mary Wood, T. J. Maloney and wife, Dr. L. A. Cutler, H. F. Damon, Mrs. Agnes, E. Gorman, Jas. R. Hardman, B. Andrews, C. B. Fithian, G. F. Roberts, Miss E. Roberts, W. Haker, Wm. Scheidt, Wm. Duffy, H. P. Tuckman, Samuel W. Gahan, F. J. Tomlinson and wife, Mrs. M. Tomlinson.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Bark Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, from Cardenas, bound north, was passed 1st inst. lat. 33 24 N., long. 76 38 W.
Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, cleared at Savannah 31st ult. for St. Helena Sound, in ballast, to load for Philadelphia.
Bark Marietta, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th ult., lat. 26, long. 56.
Bark Robert Porter, Eaton, from Philadelphia for Sitka, which arrived at San Francisco 25th ult., put in for provisions. Reports, Oct. 29, lat. 60 S., long. 76 W., James Burns, seaman, native of Glasgow, fell from the foretopsail yard to the deck and was killed. Nov. 13, lat. 54 23 S., long. 83 10 W., A. McDonald, seaman, native of Glasgow, fell from aloft to the deck and was instantly killed.
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, hence, at Matanzas 27th ultimo.
Schr L. & M. Read, Steelman, at Providence 2d inst. from New Castle, Del.
Schr Z. A. Adams, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Hughes, at New York 3d inst. from Elizabethport
Schr Robert Huddell, Mallory, from Galveston for Philadelphia, was passed 1st inst. lat. 33 11 N., long. 76 44 W.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Talpey, at Boston 3d inst. from Charleston, and proceeded for Weymouth.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, at Savannah 3d inst. from Washington, D. C.
Schr R. P. Baynard, Huntley, now at Providence, has been chartered for Sagua to load sugar for a port north of Hatteras at $6·50 per hhd.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Trinity House, London, has given notice that, in accordance with the general system of buoyage adopted by that corporation, the buoys in St. George's Channel, west coast of England, will, during the months of March and April, 1870, be altered in conformity therewith.

The principal features of this system are, that the starboard side of channels, entering from seaward, will be marked by black or red buoys only, the port side by black or red buoys chequered or striped vertically with white, and middle grounds by black or red buoys with horizontal bands of white.

When beacons are considered necessary to be placed on buoys, the starboard side entering will be distinguished by globes, the port side entering by cages, and middle grounds by diamonds or triangles.

It is to be observed that only one color, either black or red, will be used in the same channel.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1870.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches. No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 1 24

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides.

It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.

It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric without the use of paper underneath.

It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique and English Lastings, pass over Seams or Turn Corners perfectly.

It will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Quilt, Tuck and Gather.

ALL MACHINES FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE ART.

ALL CABINET FURNITURE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CHASTE DESIGNS.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
STOVE .... $6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT .... $5·50 PER TON
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.
STOVE .... $7·25 PER TON
NUT .... $6·75 PER TON
Delivered to any part of the city.
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7½ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
10 30 s† PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 18

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value,	$1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 305 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
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Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18½
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4½ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST, CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27½

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 .... $524,365·15
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Nearly every member of the company employed in the cast. Full particulars in Sunday papers. 2 4tf

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PUPILS OF PROF. LEWIS' GYMNASIUM
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THIS SATURDAY NIGHT, THREE OPERAS.
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SUSAN GALTON as GRETTLEY and ERNESTINE.
On Monday—FANCHON THE CRICKET.
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THE RED LIGHT;
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

YESTERDAY the National House of Representatives took an important step towards relieving itself of one of the scandals that bring it into discredit, by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Slocum, of New York, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if any member of the House had ever sold or offered to sell his influence as a member in securing appointments to the Military or Naval Academy, and whether any member had received, or expressed a willingness to receive, any valuable consideration for using his influence in connection with such appointments. In offering this resolution, Mr. Slocum called the attention of the House to the following advertisement in the New York *Times* of February 2:—

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—Vacant cadetship to be filled before June. Parties of means address CONGRESSMAN, Box No. 147, Times office. Also West Point vacancy.

and remarked that "he thought it one of the crying evils of the day that to hold office was deemed dishonorable, and that to have the name of politician was little better than to be called a thief, and it was just such articles as that which brought members of Congress into disrepute."

We hope that it is the sin itself and not the publicity given to it that constitutes the offense in this case, for it has been a matter of notoriety for years past that many members of Congress considered the amounts they were able to realize from the sale of appointments to Annapolis and West Point as perfectly legitimate perquisites; and it cannot be at all difficult for the House to obtain all the information it wants on the subject, if it is really interested in relieving itself from the odium that such practices cast upon it. There was much virtuous indignation expressed by several members yesterday at the very idea of a member of Congress being guilty of such conduct, and Mr. Woodward, of this State, informed the House that a similar case had come under his own notice, and that he had intended to offer a resolution on the subject. Mr. Wood, of New York, took occasion to say that he had recently observed an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper offering an appointment of this kind for sale, which seemed like an attempt to remove some of the odium from the New York delegation to this city, but as nobody but Mr. Wood has seen the advertisement in question, the Philadelphia Congressmen may rest in peace for the present.

Mr. Scofield said that he had seen in two different newspapers published in the western part of Pennsylvania an intimation that some member of Congress had sold one of these appointments for the sum of $500, which seems to locate the offense, so far as this State is concerned, on the west of the Alleghenies. The resolution of Mr. Slocum was adopted without opposition, for it was one of those delicate matters that the parties most interested would not be likely to oppose openly in the House. It too often happens, however, that nothing more is heard of investigations into the peccadilloes of Congressmen after they are placed in the hands of committees, and unless some of the indignation expressed yesterday was more real than our past experiences would make us believe, this affair will be hushed up, and no further effort made to drag the offenders to light. Those members of Congress, who are really free from blame should insist, however, on the committee doing its duty and prosecuting the investigation with vigor, for the entire House now rests under an imputation that is in the highest degree discreditable.

THE ATTEMPT UPON OUR PARK.

UTILITARIANISM seems to rule the age, but especially our country, with a rod of iron. No sooner have we projected and developed a scheme for a noble park, worthy in conception of the probable future of our city, and in advance trumpeted the praises of the thing undone as outdoing all the world, than a proposition is made to run a railroad through it; in a word, to ruin it. And what is urged in favor of the undertaking? Why—of all things in the world—necessity! By all means, if it is necessary, let us do it, the quicker the better. But is it necessary? Why is it necessary? Let us see if it is necessary. The plea is absurd on its face. The trace of the proposed road, starting from Girard Avenue Bridge, crosses the Junction Railroad, runs to Fifty-fourth street, along Fifty-fourth street to—where should you imagine?—the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, of which *the Junction Railroad is a prolongation*. This necessary road, so necessary that it must needs be cut through the Park, marring the symmetry of George's Hill and that of the adjacent strip of land through which it is projected to pass, actually goes all that roundabout way, when a railroad, connecting its initial and terminal points, lies right along the banks of the Schuylkill.!

The railroad is not necessary, it is not even desirable, unless it can be shown that railroads add to the beauty of landscape. In the establishment of the Park on the banks of the Schuylkill, we accepted the necessity of one railroad, because it was there, and would be difficult to place elsewhere, but we need no more, want no more railroads in the Park. All such objects are blemishes upon the beauty of a park, are prejudicial to the purpose for which parks are made. Recreation, far away from the busy hive of men, from traffic, or the bare suggestion of it, is the object of a park. It looks to moral and physical well-being, through the ministry of fresh air, exercise, and the contemplation of nature. It is intended to afford to the denizens of the crowded city the delights which only the favored few can command as sole proprietors. A site of natural beauty is chosen, and on it nature is fostered and induced to lavish the favors which, unsolicited, she scatters less profusely over the earth. As a great landscape painter gathers into his picture an ideal loveliness, so another kind of artist, working hand-in-hand with nature herself, cheered at every step by her genial smile, makes of a park a paradise on earth. But he does not voluntarily put a railroad in it, he tolerates one, that is all; and if our people understood better than they do the laws of beauty, if they knew that the useful may without incongruity be moderately embellished, but that the beautiful shrinks withered under the mere touch of utility, they would resent and strenuously resist, any attempt, except upon demonstrated necessity, that would result in diminishing the peculiar value of their and their childrens' beautiful inheritance.

MR. JAY COOKE has recently contributed $10,000 to the endowment of a Mathematical Fellowship in Princeton College. The interest of this sum is to enure to the benefit of the member of the graduating class who stands highest in mathematics, provided he continues the study of this science, under the direction of the faculty, for an additional year. Progression in one of the higher branches of learning will thus be stimulated, and an extension of the same system of operations would remedy a serious defect in the educational system of this country. In our busy, bustling world but little provision is made for the scholar, as such; and the lover of learning, if he happens to be poor, must abandon his books at an early age, despite the brightest hopes of his professors that he would win distinction and benefit mankind by a continuance of his studies.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES yesterday passed a resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any member of the House has ever sold or offered to sell appointments to the Naval or Military Academy. As sundry allegations have been made that this disreputable mode of raising the wind has been resorted to by M. C.'s., and as anonymous advertisements have appeared offering these positions for sale, no pains should be spared to learn the exact truth, and if any member has been guilty of the imputed offense, he should instantly be expelled.

PRINCE ARTHUR leaves us to-day, after dining with a lot of old fogies and dancing with their dowdy wives and daughters; but of the real youth and beauty of the city he has caught only occasional and transient glimpses. It is a pity that instead of the thirty-six venerable gentlemen who took him in tow, and monopolized him, he had not fallen into the hands of thirty-six young men of his own age, who could have given him a very different and much more favorable idea of New York society. Just imagine what a brilliant gathering of young dandies and belles might have been made if the entertaining of him had been taken in hand by men like Elbridge T. Gerry, Griswold Gray, Henry Clews, Joe Marie, Lloyd Aspinwall, George Bend, and other distinguished ornaments of our fashionable *salons*. He would have been amused instead of being bored as he has been, and been able, we do not hesitate to say, to report that there are more pretty and well dressed girls in New York than he ever saw in Buckingham Palace. As it is, he will carry away with him the impression that our men are all sixty years of age and upward, and that there are no women here younger than his mother.—*N. Y. Sun this morning.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, S. T. D., of the General Theological Seminary at New York: "The Church of the English Reformation an old Church restored, not a new one created." Choral service. Seats free.

☞ THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBath Schools of the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will take place at 3 o'clock To-morrow afternoon. Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Hon. WM. STRONG, and Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver addresses.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at ½ to 4 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. J. K. F. STITES, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union. Friends of Sabbath Schools especially invited. No evening service.

☞ CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (UNIVERSALIST), LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and Evening, 7½, second sermon to non-church-goers, who are earnestly invited to attend. Subject:—"The Reasons Why."

☞ NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH.—USUAL service Sunday, 10½ A. M., in the Hall, southeast corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Entrance on Spring Garden street. Seats free. MARY GREW, Speaker.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chestnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 7½ P. M. The eighth of the series to young men. Subject:—"The Bible."

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Columbus, Ohio.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. JAMES ANDERSON, of Williams College, Mass., will preach on Sunday Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½. All are invited.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and Penn Square.—Rev. J. H. MASON KNOX, D. D., will preach To-morrow, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, special. 7½, a Widow, and Jesus present. Pews free.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. S. NEILL at 10½, Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS at 7½. Strangers invited.

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Subject of Lecture To-morrow Evening, "Theodore Parker." Seats free.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. O. H. PAYNE To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14 tuthsa3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia, held Friday evening, February 4, 1870, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, A solemn providence of God has suddenly removed from the sphere of earthly usefulness our beloved President, HORACE BINNEY, Jr., in the ripeness of his manhood, the fulness of his clear intellect and the developed beauty of his Christian virtues; and whereas, he has been associated with the members of the Union League from the time of the projection of our institution until the lamented hour of his death, always holding an official position in our body, and dying the honored incumbent of the highest office which our respect could bestow upon his recognized merit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Horace Binney, Jr., not only the Union League, but all good citizens who lived within the influence of his precept and example, have lost a friend, a comforter, and a courageous leader. In the darkest hours of that bloody history through which our country lately passed, when man and the schemes of man seemed to fail us one by one, and human hope was driven to Heaven for refuge, the voice of our late President was ever firm, cheerful, and filled with righteous confidence; his counsel was ever wise and boldly provident, and he looked the threatening future in the face with a faith so warm, so pure, and so complete that it cast a glow upon the most doubtful, and warmed into activity the most timid and despairing hearts.

Resolved, That the venerable father, the wife, the children, and the family of our late President be assured of our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement, a bereavement mitigated to every Christian mind by the remembrance of the spotless character of the departed soul, of the kindly works he did here on earth, and the consciousness that he left no duty of his time unperformed; that he died with plans of accomplished good before him, and that no man, at any hour of the day or night, was better prepared to hear and to follow the summons of his Lord.

Resolved, That, in the death of our President, the Union League has suffered an irreparable loss. The strict and watchful fidelity with which he performed the duties of his office, and the zealous care with which he guarded the interests of our Association, entitle his memory to the respect and gratitude of our members; and the courteous deference to private feelings, the judicious firmness, and the temperate wisdom with which he presided over the meetings of the Board of Directors, won for him an affectionate regard that we shall hereafter treasure among the most sacred and enduring feelings of our hearts.

Resolved, That in thus testifying, as a body, the grief which we feel at the loss of our President, each man takes this sorrow to himself and makes it his own; recognizing, as we do, the weakness of words to express the solemnity of woe or the warmth of sympathy, or to illustrate public and private virtues which were as high, as clear, and as untarnished by earth as that heaven towards which the soul of the righteous man aspires.

Resolved, That the League House shall be draped with the usual emblems of mourning for thirty days, and that the Board of Directors in a body, and a Committee of the members of the League, shall attend the funeral services of our late President.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that copies of them be transmitted to the Hon. Horace Binney, and to the family of our late President.

By order of the Board of Directors.

1t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ CURESTONE MARKET PROTEST.—At a meeting of the storekeepers and property owners of North Second street, held February 4, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

A bill having been introduced into the House of Representatives, making it unlawful to establish or maintain a stand on the public streets or footways of that portion of Philadelphia between Walnut street and Girard avenue for the sale of meats, fish, or farm produce; and whereas, for years we have submitted to the occupancy of our store fronts and pavements as market stands, to the great inconvenience of our customers and the serious injury of our business interests; petitioning and protesting in vain against so glaring an outrage upon our rights, we desire to submit to the public a few facts.

First. It has been asserted that this movement receives the sympathy and support of only a *few* of those interested in property on Second street. On the contrary, more than *two-thirds* of the owners and occupants of stores on the street ask for its removal; not one of whom has any interest in "Market House Stock," and petitions to this effect have been signed by *three hundred* storekeepers and property owners between Race and Coates streets, representing property to the value of between two and three millions of dollars.

Second. Second street with its railroad track is too narrow to be obstructed with market wagons, rendering travel almost impossible *four days* in every week.

Third. The time has long since passed when this market proved to be of any advantage to the business of the street, from the fact that, with only a very few exceptions, it has ceased to be used by legitimate farmers, but is occupied by those personating farmers, who reside but a few squares from their stands; who own neither farms or horses, but who invest a few dollars in dilapidated wagons that are kept in some adjacent tavern-yard, and from these, on market days, they vend provisions of the most inferior quality. These are the "shinners," "butter-pluggers," (so called from inserting an ounce of good butter as a "taster" into a pound of bad), middlemen and hucksters, who are imposing upon the community; and, without a license, or yielding any revenue to the city, occupy our pavements four days in every week, preventing the ingress of customers to our stores, depriving our citizens of the free use of the public highway, and, while ruining our business by driving it to other localities, bring us nothing in return as an equivalent.

Fourth. The bill now before the Legislature does not apply to market houses located in the streets, or prevent farmers from selling their produce to private families at their residences.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the introduction of this bill, and earnestly ask for its passage, the support and co-operation of every member of the Senate and House.

Resolved, That we, the storekeepers and property owners of North Second street, in the name of all that is just, protest against the continuance of that which is so flagrant a violation of our rights, and insist that a matter of such vital importance to the interests of the greatest thoroughfare in our city should receive the attention which its merits deserve, by relieving it of the most intolerable nuisance ever foisted by legal enactment upon any public highway in the Commonwealth.

By order of the meeting.

EDWIN NELSON, President.

GEORGE MORGAN, Secretary. 1t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Professor J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., will deliver a Course of TEN LECTURES on SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, near Market. The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining lectures on the Wednesday evening of each week thereafter. 2 5 4t

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the annual dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the charter and laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 10th day of March next.

Annual dues for 1870 reduced to FIVE DOLLARS.

GEORGE F. MOULTON, Secretary.

February 1, 1870. 2 1 tufs 3t*

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.

1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, ON MONDAY EVENING, February 7.

Subject—"Social Life in America."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 14.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."

PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 4 tf

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

☞ DR. HARBISON HAVING RETURNED from a professional trip through Europe, has resumed practice at his late residence, No. 238 N. TWELFTH Street. 2 5 3t*

CLOTHING.

GREENBACK DOLLARS

Are now, at the GREAT BROWN HALL, able to buy about as much clothes as

GOLD DOLLARS

WOULD FORMERLY BUY.

We Are Rapidly
Getting Back Again
To Specie Payment.
But, meanwhile,

We must Wear Clothes.
We must Wear Good Clothes.
We must Wear the Clothes which

ROCKHILL & WILSON
ROCKHILL & WILSON
ROCKHILL & WILSON
} MAKE.

The Winter Stock is Nearly Gone,
What's left will presently go!
So now's your time for bargains, folks,
At GREAT BROWN HALL, you know!

PUSH ALONG TO

GREAT BROWN HALL,

FOR WE ARE "PUSHING THINGS."

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRENCH GOODS.

PURE OLIVE OIL,
SMALL AND TENDER
FRENCH PEAS,
MUSHROOMS,
TRUFFLES,
FRESH MACCARONI and
VERMICELLI,
CHOICE PRUNES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Has the most complete assortment of

China, Glass and Queensware

To be found in this city.

All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.

Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsmtmrp

No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp]

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwsrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

LINEN GOODS!

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY!

Prices Down to Gold Rates!

At Milliken's Linen Stores,

Nos. 1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

Spring Importations from Europe,

And are showing very attractive Fresh Assortments of

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
OUR CELEBRATED GOLDEN FLAX LINEN.
IMPERIAL LINEN.
RICHARDSON SONS & OWDEN'S LINENS.
FRENCH LINENS.
MEDIUM LINEN FOR LADIES' USE.
FINE BOSOM LINENS.

MILLIKENS'S SHIRT BOSOMS.

We continue to maintain our high reputation for SHIRT BOSOMS. We claim to make the best in the city. All prices and styles.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF TABLE LINENS.
DAMASKS BY THE YARD; EXTTENSION TABLE CLOTHS.
BEAUTIFUL NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS IN FANCY BOXES, WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH.
POWER-LOOM LINEN SHEETINGS, VERY DURABLE.
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
TOWELINGS OF ALL KINDS.
HOUSEKEEPERS' DRY GOODS.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS OF ALL KINDS.

Bona Fide Reductions in Prices Throughout our Entire Stock.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

1000 DOZEN NEW SHAPE LINEN COLLARS.
NEW SHAPE LINEN CUFFS.
NEW MOURNING LINEN CUFFS AND COLLARS.
LATEST SHAPES IN LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Also, TABLE LINENS AT REDUCED PRICES.
100 pieces NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, choice styles at very low prices.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

CLOSING OUT THE LARGEST STOCK OF

KID GLOVES at Panic Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN KID GLOVES.

100 dozen Gents' Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, in Party and Beautiful New Street Colors.
Ladies' and Gents' Castor Gloves. Great bargains.
New Pointe and Pointe Appique Collars.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK.
WINTER GLOVES REDUCED TO CLOSE. 2 5 2t4p

1870.

SPECIALTIES

AT

"THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS.

Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.

Paisley and Broche Shawls,
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,

2 3 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

12-4, 10-4, 9-4, and 8-4 Sheeting Muslins and Linens.
6-4, 5-4, and 42-inch Pillow Muslins and Linens.
4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins, of all makes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·00.
Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Counterpanes.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.
Table and Stand Covers in variety.
Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the above goods at the lowest prices.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 w†

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,

COMMENCED

MONDAY, JANUARY 24,

TO CLOSE OUT

THE BALANCE OF STOCK ON HAND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST OR FORMER PRICES, PREPARATORY TO OPENING

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS. [1 29 f1 5 12 19 26

REAL CLUNY COLLARS, 50 cents, a bargain; a large job lot, great variety of patterns; inferior goods have been selling for three times the price.

NEW HAMBURG.

Invite special attention to a large lot, new and choice designs, under regular prices.

COTTON MECHLIN.

Yard wide. Just received another lot of that superior finish Cotton Mechlin Net, by the yard, piece or carton.

DOUBLE-EDGED MUSLIN.

For muslin cap strings, about 5 inches wide, with a cut-out scollop on each side.

Also, a Wash Lace, 1½ and 2½ inches, for cap strings for muslin or lace caps, at a very low price

BLACK COTTON LACES FOR FLOUNCING.

12 inches wide, 15 cents a yard.

15 inches wide 19 cents a yard, perfectly gorgeous in style, and this great term faintly describes their magnificence.

P. S.

No. 38 is taking stock in a very satisfactory manner; about as much is taken out of the front door each day as we get registered. The odds and ends as well as the new goods constantly receiving will be sold very cheap, as usual, at

WORNE'S

1t* Lace, Embroidery and White Goods Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velvetecns, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 1

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. H 23 3m

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES

11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.

Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

H. R. H.

PRIVATE AND SELECT.

King Cameron Entertains Young Mr. Guelph—How He Entertains Him.

Sir Richard Vaux and the Other Knights Around the Table—Thornton, Forney, B. H. Brewster, and all the Rest of Them.

What Young Mr. Guelph has to Say—What King Cameron has to Say—What All the Rest of Them have to Say.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 37.

The occasion of the season was the comparatively private but *recherche* dinner given a few evenings ago to Prince Arthur and a few select notables, by Hon. Simon Cameron, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania. It was a memorable occasion for the seventh baby of the prolific Crown-Mother of England. It introduced the rollicking scion of British royalty to the cultivated statesmanship of the United States, and proved to him that, under our beneficent institutions, the humblest child of the Republic may attain dazzling greatness, through the most romantic and extraordinary vicissitudes of life.

As the bill ruthlessly thrust upon the host of the sublime occasion by the caterer is still in dispute, I maliciously decline to state where the entertainment was had. It is enough to know that it was worthy of the union of the blue-eyed Guelphs and the grey-eyed descendants of Lochiel. The bill of fare was as follows, original in French, but I translate it for the benefit of your readers:—

FIRST COURSE.
Three Oysters each—half-shell.
Sherry Wine—one bottle.
SECOND COURSE.
Four Oysters each—fried.
Sherry Wine—same bottle.
THIRD COURSE.
Cold Mutton—borrowed from previous dinner.
Jelly—no wine.
FOURTH COURSE.
One bunch Celery—slightly wilted.
Sherry Wine.
FIFTH COURSE.
Rice Pudding—two eggs.
Ice Water.
SIXTH COURSE.
Fruits—Three shillings worth mixed.
SEVENTH COURSE.
Patent Coffee—relic of war times.

At six o'clock precisely the guests filed into the banquet-room, and seated themselves as shown in the following diagram:—

2 3
1 4
8 7 6 5

1. Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Senator.
2. Prince Arthur, son of his Mother.
3. George Francis Train, Fenian Presidential candidate.
4. John W. Forney, Editor of "my two papers—both Daily."
5. The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Vaux, Ex-M. P., Esq.
6. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Ex and Expectant Attorney-General.
7. Jenkins—Bohemian of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.
8. Mr. Thornton, Minister Plenipotentiary.

It is needless to describe the interesting operation of masticating the tempting dinner. Ample justice was done to it, and it was not only a feast of the choicest edibles, but truly a "feast of reason and flow of soul." After devoting three hours and thirty-four minutes to satisfying the animal man from the profusion of delicacies under which the table groaned, the cloth was removed, and the tall, imposing form of the venerable Senator rose to its fullest perpendicular majesty, his intellectual face benignant with smiles, and with a force and elegance that could be acquired only by seventy years of culture and refinement, he lisped the following sentiment:—

Our noble guest.

The toast was welcomed by the entire company rising to their feet, and touching their lips reverently with their empty wine glasses. The Prince blushed, but after the murmurs of applause died out, he collected himself, and rose to acknowledge the compliment. He said:—

Remarks by Young Mr. Guelph.

Distinguished Rulers and Gentlemen (cries of "hear, hear," from the entire company)—Hi rise for to say that hi hembrace this 'ilarious hoccasion to greet the great Hamerican people ("hear, hear!"), and hespecially to 'onor the Great Hamerican War Minister. (Tremendous applause by Cameron.) Hi 'ave 'eerd of 'im in the proud 'istory hof the blarsted and 'enious war as published in the *Times*, and 'owever hi 'oped that it would be prolonged, so that the gallant and 'eroic navy 'eaded by Semmes might roam the seas and build up the commerce of Hingland, hi nevertheless bow in profound 'omage before the Great War Genius of Hamerica. (Uproarious cheer by Cameron.) A life so 'onerably distinguished; so 'ung with chaplets; so 'unted by 'ungry hexpectants; so strange, 'umanly speaking, in hits varied vicissitudes; so hexpansive in hits scope, sweeping from the primitive Winnebagoes through checkered hand variable lines to Senatorial, Cabinet, hand Plenipotentiary 'onor, his a tribute to Hamerican Hinstitutions that makes me 'alf hinclined to quote the touching lines of our poet-laureate:—

"Would hi were with thee!"

(Cheers by Cameron, Forney, and Train. Brewster and Jenkins take an orange peel.) Hi 'ope that our 'onored 'ost may give us a brief 'istory of 'is life. Hit should belong to the 'istory of mankind, and be known to hall, so that hother hurchins hof hobscurity may take courage, hand learn the way to greatness. (Cameron, 'I'll do it, my boy." Cheers by the company.) Ha statesman so gifted could not but 'ave henemies (Forney, "such is poor, erring nature, owing to original sin"); but I gather 'ope and consolation from the fact that you, most 'onored Carnot hof the Hamerican Rebellion, 'ave gone on from 'oner to 'oner until the cup of your hambition 'as been filled by han hadmiring constituency, hand you can hany time now, with grace hand helegance, ripe in laurels, wrap the drapery of your couch about you hand lie down to pleasant dreams. (Cameron—"Not yet, by a d—d sight—not for Joe.")

'Onored Hamerican 'Ero hof 'Umanity! haccept the pledge of my mother and hall the children, that for you personally, for your friends, and for your country Hingland and 'er People will cherish sentiments hof 'ighest hesteem. (Cheers by the company.)

Music.—Guitar solo by Forney—"I would I were a boy again!"

There was profound silence as the silver tones of the songster gently faded away into stillness, after which Mr. Cameron rose and said:—

Honored Guests:—I regret that the wine is out. Until recently I had an abundance. While Lauman was a candidate for Marshal, I had plenty, but there have been no liquor merchants candidates recently, and the cellar is empty. I am opposed, solely on the principle of the thing, to paying the exorbitant prices charged here for champagne, and as my last gift was a case of cheap sherry, I have, without hesitation, appropriated an entire bottle for this festive occasion. Now that the bottle is empty, I propose to drink, in clear Potomac waters, to—The Editor of two papers—both daily.

Colonel Forney rose, with proud and lofty bearing, sporting a new paper collar, and his side whiskers pomatumed and brushed up in the English style. He was received with tumultuous applause, and Cameron continued the stamping for some time after the others had ceased, for which Forney returned, with swimming eyes, a look of grateful acknowledgment. Order being finally restored, he said:—

"My Two Papers—Both Daily," and Myself.

My Friends of two Hemispheres. Bitter and sweet are the mutations of men's lives. I am now, to-night, the friend, the champion, the obedient poet-laureate of the clan Cameron. (Applause by Cameron, with a wink at the Prince.) It has been otherwise in other days; but the patriot Grant, the dispenser of crumbs and offices, said "Let us have Peace!" and since then I have faithfully endeavored to restore peace and good-will to all mankind—in power, especially. True, vile men will utter vile things concerning the best of us. A certain Massachusetts Congressman has, in the wild insanity of his devotion to discord, declared one of my two daily papers could be bought at pleasure to praise or blame; but—*Homo homini lupus*. And it is charged that I do not adhere dogmatically to error when my reason is convinced, and duty demands that I should commend where I have censured. I plead guilty to inconstancy, if to advance with enlightened progress is to be inconstant. How beautifully the inspired poet has written—

"Inconstant! are the waters so
That fall in showers on hill and plain
Then, tired of what they find below,
Ride on the sunbeams back again?"

I have blamed our distinguished host; blamed him, it may be, in bitterness; but have I not taken the sunbeam line back to reconciliation and favor whenever it was his interest to allow me to do so? (Vociferous applause by Cameron, in which Brewster feebly joined.) I was the nominee of my party (*sotto voce*), then the Democratic party, for United States Senator in 1857, and should have been elected; I failed, but, names become immortal—Lebo! Maneer! Wagonseller! Ungrateful men! (Audible disapproval by Cameron.) Forgetful that "ingratitude is treason to mankind," they accepted a price and betrayed—(Here Cameron accidentally smashed his tumbler and in the confusion the remainder of the sentence was lost.)

But, my honored friends, I will not pursue these hidden and thorny paths. (Applause by Cameron.) I repaid the ingratitude of the Democracy by joining the Republican party immediately after it attained power, and in the fulness of time again aspired to the Senate. I should have been elected, and would have been had the thunders of my two papers against selfish and corrupt ambition not been disregarded. (Confusion in the company, and disapprobation manifested in various ways.)

But to return to more pleasant themes. I have done with political ambition; I have seen hundreds of less deserving men covered with garlands, but

"I cannot call one single blossom mine."

I was rewarded for my disinterested devotion to my new party by being denounced on the floor of the Senate as a defaulter; but the calm came after the storm—justice followed the poisoned shafts, and one year after the charge was made, and just one year after everybody knew that it was untrue, our noble and generous host vindicated me on the same floor where the charge had been made. (Cheers by Cameron, Brewster, and Train.)

I have in a desultory manner referred to these incidents in my own career to illustrate to our noble guest of the Royal Family of England, the beauty, simplicity, and purity of our institutions, and to demonstrate to his young and impressible mind how merit only can attain the high honors of a free people. (Enthusiastic applause by company.)

Mr. Cameron then proposed:—

Great Britain.

The Solemn Thornton—Short and Sweet.

Minister Thornton rose solemnly, and was received with gentle applause. He said:—

Friends:—England expects every man to do his duty. With thanks for your patience in hearing me, I now sit down. (Cheers by the company.)

Mr. Cameron then proposed:—

Woman.

Geo. Francis Train bounced to his feet, as if the lightning had struck him upwards. He said:—

George Francis on the Harp of a Thousand Strings.

Woman! the eagle of the race; the brick of the pile; the ruler of the universe. (Cheers by company.) She rules at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, in the sick-room, at croquet, at the ball, at the funeral, in the city, in the country, in the Far West, in the national capital, in the departments, and in both houses of Congress!

It is a woman that keeps Ireland in chains. (Hisses and groans and upsetting of chairs here cut short the remarks of the eloquent Fenian.)

The worthy host then, with an eloquent preface, proposed the health of

Jenkins.

A Few Words by "Our Own."

I rose much disconcerted, and after saying that it was my vocation to record and correct the speeches of others rather than to play the part of orator myself, I added that I would close by proposing the following sentiment:—

Our Host.

The entire company rose, and there was a general jingling of empty glasses heard through the din of applause. When quiet was resumed, the venerable Senator rose, with eloquence beaming from every lineament of his classic face, and said:—

King Camern on his legs in General, and on his own Career in Particular.

Friends, Countrymen, and Nobles:—Since the eloquent tributes paid me by the noble Prince, our royal guest, and my plebeian but not less valued friend Colonel Forney, I cannot resist the inclination to portray some of the beauties of our free institutions by a brief history of my own humble life and its steady progress, over many obstacles, to the full stature of statesmanship. I commenced life when quite young, and had the usual mischievous propensities of boys, while being flogged through the country schools.

My first distinction in life was as a financier. I managed to make myself cashier of the Middletown Bank, and made the best possible use of the position. Indeed, by a bold and well-nigh original stroke of financial strategy, I attempted to distribute judicially the surplus fund, which had become cumbrous; but my patriotic purpose was sadly frustrated by the impertinence and contracted views of the courts of my county. In an evil hour they made me refund the money and divide it equally with the stockholders, just as if it all belonged to them. I managed the institution so well that I could often get liberal allowances for legislation, extra services, etc. But even with all the facilities I possessed, making money, the chief corner-stone of statesmanship, was painfully slow. My ambition was to become a statesman, and receive the applause of my countrymen; but as they would elect me only by paying for their votes, and applaud me only as I promised them offices, I found it necessary to find some more rapid way of getting money in my purse.

At last a favorable opportunity presented for combining philanthropy and profit in one great enterprise. The Lone Indians of the Winnebago persuasion were entitled to receive a large sum of money from the Government. I applied for the position of Agent to pay them, and got it from my old friend General Jackson. I drew the gold, deposited it in my bank, and took to the romantic haunts of the Winnebagoes its exquisitely engraved but sadly depreciated notes. On my clerical staff were several young and accomplished gentlemen, who had a most patriotic and humane appreciation of the sons of the forest. We soon saw that, while the Indians must be paid because the law required it, the less they really received the less vice would be engendered among them. We paid them in our beautiful notes, and then, having discharged our official duty, we devoted ourselves to improving the condition of the once noble Red Man. We did it in various ways. Not only did we furnish them bountifully, while their money lasted, with beads, trinkets, whisky, and other delicacies, which, by the merest accident, we happened to have with us, thus improving the moral status of the tribe, but the next year there was a visible and acknowledged physical improvement in the papooses of the Winnebagoes. (Enthusiastic cheers by the Prince.) We generously remained with the tribe until their money was all exchanged back to us for our articles of merchandise; and then, as they had no money to tempt them to sin, or to tempt bad men to defraud them, we left them wiser, and, I would fain hope, happier beings. It is true that ignoble minds pursued us with malicious purpose, and one Hitchcock, who troubled me seriously when Secretary of War to keep him out of a general's commission, actually had the audacity to investigate the matter and report to Congress that the Indians had been wronged. I got much blame in the heat of discussion that followed, but I had much game, and bowed complacently to the storm. (Applause by Forney.)

The accident of my devotion to the tariff, to sustain my furnaces, made me able to make a guerilla dash into the Senate in 1845, over Judge Woodward. I secretly promised the Whigs everything, and also secretly promised the bolting Democrats everything, so as not to be partial to either. I was thus elected, and became a statesman. (Applause by the company.)

When my fraction of a term expired I found I had won for myself a singular uniformity of appreciation in both parties. Neither of them elected any legislators favorable to my re-election. I bowed sadly to this palpable ingratitude, and became a railroad contractor and gave fat contracts to myself and confederates. I thus grew rich while waiting for a chance to buy fresh political honors. The opportunity came in 1855. I had been impartial between the two parties—made a speech for the Democrats the night before the election, and joined an irregular Know-Nothing lodge the next night, when it was certain that they had swept the State. Some men war with fate. I do not. I accept the result of elections—I bow to the will of the people. (Applause by the company.) The party that the people put in power is my party. *Vox populi vox Dei!* (Thunders of applause.) I at once became a Know-Nothing candidate for United States Senator. I bought all I could with promises—some obstinate and distrustful men had to pay down, and many others would not be in it at all. In short, I was defeated, and a committee of investigation was reckless enough to put the records of the Legislature that I was a venal man. Some of them have since gracefully repented, as I gave them comfortable offices.

In 1857 another opportunity offered. The Democrats had three majority in the Legislature. My magnanimous friend, Colonel Forney, became the Democratic nominee. The Republicans could not elect a man of their choice, they could succeed only with a man, like myself, sufficiently energetic to attract several Democratic votes. I entered the fight, consolidated the Republicans, and Lebo, Maneer, and Wagonseller came into my camp and elected me. They did it honestly (Forney, *sotto voce*, "a —— lie"), and I honored them for it. They were persecuted for my sake, and have been made wanderers on the face of the earth, but I have ever felt grateful to them, and I hope that posterity will do them justice. Another investigation followed, and again the black blot of venality was, upon the most frivolous pretexts, put on record against me.

In 1860 it was manifest that the Republicans would carry the State and nation. I was suffering for want of a character. My last place of service—in the Democracy—not only refused to recommend me, but actually used harsh names in characterizing my public and private acts. I found that Pennsylvania had no candidate for the Presidency. I entered the field; not seriously, as everybody of sense knew, for I have always carefully avoided seeking office through the glorious uncertainty of elections, but I wanted to get a Presidential certificate of character. I promised wealth to the venal, distinction to the ambitious, and honors to fools. I had no competition, but nevertheless one-third of the convention voted against me, and I had to barter Covode off to McClure for Curtin to get even a rump President nomination. But I was named for President, and thus got a character. I made fair weather with Lincoln; I collected money from my friends and generously contributed it to Senatorial candidates, who would have a vote for the next United States Senator, and took their notes for it. I also collected $1000 and made a gift of it to carry Lincoln's Senatorial district, by which Senator Trumbull was re-elected. These princely contributions I made to the Republican cause were published in the newspapers, and I claimed a Cabinet appointment from Lincoln. It is due to truth to say that Father Abraham reluctantly put me in his Cabinet, and gladly turned me out the first chance he got. An obstinate and discordant Congress censured me, by resolution, for wasting the public money upon friends and relations, and capitalists had the audacity to refuse loans to our struggling Government unless the wholesale stealing of the War Department should be arrested. I resigned. After the President had dismissed me, I thought it proper to tender my cordial resignation, and it was gratefully accepted. (Applause.) I went to Russia, but found nothing to my taste there. The Emperor had removed the crown jewels to Siberia, and contracts were not to be had.

In 1863 a vacancy occurred in the United States Senate, and I returned home to look after it. I collected all the money I could from contractors, and loaned much of it to legislative candidates, sometimes even without security, and tried to carry the Legislature, but the people were unappreciative, and elected one Democratic majority. I resolved to buy one of the majority; I assessed the cost ($20,000), with fifty per cent. excess to cover incidentals, from my pet contractors, and hired Mr. Boyce to give me the needed vote; but he betrayed me and "squealed." I therefore not only lost my election, but lost some of the money I had collected, and narrowly escaped disgrace. Another investigation was had, and another malignant charge of rascality was trumped up against me to disfigure the records of our State. The illogical result of the investigation was the adoption of a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to prosecute me for *irregularity of conduct*.

During the remainder of Lincoln's reign I devoted myself to disposing of offices and contracts, and when Johnson whirled off I whirled off with him, as long as he had anything worth whirling for. When he became the setting sun I turned and bowed to the rising political luminary, and voted to impeach Johnson. I had good reason to know that he deserved it, and I scorned the corrupting influences which effected his acquittal. (Applause.)

In 1867 another Senator was to elect, and as the lengthened shadows of my days admonished me that I must be elected then or retire forever, I struck out from the shoulder from the start. I collected $100,000 from my contractors to foot expenses. I loaned it freely to legislative candidates, but two-thirds of them came to Harrisburg either pledged or instructed for Governor Curtin. Never was there such a popular infatuation; and I had to resist the sweeping current with cash and promises. I hired a clear majority of the members at a nominal cost of $250,000, and carried the election over such giants as Stevens, Curtin, Forney, Grow, Moorhead, and others. To save my money, I immediately raised an investigation of the election by a committee that was hired, but unpaid, and thus deferred most of the payments until the close of the session. In that way, and by promising all the Federal offices for six years, I settled the $250,000 with about $70,000, and had the office and a margin in cash by the operation. (Cheers by the Prince.) But if there is a silver lining to every cloud, there is also a sting to every flower. I love my friends, and am always willing to reward them when it costs me nothing. I mourn their decline and fall, and so perverse ran the current of the popular mind, that of those who voted for me hardly enough survived to have saved the Cities of the Plain. New men usurped their places, and old and valued friends were piled up in hecatombs along the path of my advancement. (Spontaneous applause by Forney, but suddenly checked.)

Grant came into power. He judged me harshly. I piped, but he danced not; I mourned, but he wept not; I begged, but he responded not. I found that I must be more than myself to compass his favor. I must have an agreeable and pliable associate. I plunged into the Legislature, bought it, made the Treasury pay what little was paid of the large amount promised, and gave Mr. John Scott a seat by my side in the Senate. Thus with the power of two Senators, I have had trouble to hold my own with the administration. Curtin was appointed and confirmed in spite of me, and many offices have been disposed of to strangers to my circle that I had promised to my friends. I came within one of having my son placed in the Cabinet. General Grant opposed it, and his views finally prevailed over my wishes in the matter; but I have recently been permitted to dine with the President, and I have made him several small presents which were furnished me by candidates for office, and I think I can now control most of the offices. In the meantime I keep on good terms with Chase, and will be ready to worship the rising sun of 1872, whether it be Grant, Chase, or Vallandigham.

Such, my friends, is the thorny way to distinction in American statesmanship. It is a narrow way, and few there be that go in thereat; but it has its rich compensations in the admiration and gratitude of the people. My history beautifully illustrates our free institutions—the happy blending of merit and fitness necessary to attain renown in our Government; and here, before the royal blood of England, I drink to

"My own, my native land!" (Vociferous applause.)

Senator Cameron then proposed:—

The late and prospective Attorney-General.

The Ex-traordinary and Ex-pectant B. H. B.

Mr. Brewster, who was attired in a claret-colored dress-coat with white satin facings, a buff waistcoat with brass buttons, frilled shirt and cuffs, rose to his feet when the applause had subsided, and, clearing his voice with a stiff glass of *eau de vie*, spoke as follows:—

Alfred! Patrick! Albert! Pardon the familiarity with which I greet you, but from the moment you were sprinkled at the baptismal font until the present hour I have never ceased to desire that I might behold the royal presence that bore so glorious a trio of names—Alfred the good king, Patrick the patron saint of a great people, Albert the wise statesman and illustrious sire. Alfred! Patrick! Albert! A. P. A., worthy representative of a great Protestant people, I welcome you.

It may be unknown to those who are aiding me here this evening in tendering to you the hospitalities of the occasion, that your good mother deemed it eminently proper you should bring with you, from across the ocean, letters of introduction to the representative men of the Great Republic, and I am proud, your Highness, to have been the recipient of three such missives from my noble friends of the Upper House in Westminster. In presenting you to my "generous custody," to quote their language, they knew I should never be unfaithful to the trust; for they are well advised that my reputation for chaste decorum while upon foreign shores equalled that which I am proud to bear amongst my fellow-citizens at home; and if, sir, the allurements of vice which prevail amongst a growing and a prosperous people should for the moment tempt you (as I am sure they will not), these noble friends of mine will know that my restraining influence would instantly be exerted.

But, Mr. Senator, I did not rise to speak of our distinguished guest. The young Prince doubtless would prefer hearing of those who surround him; and in response to the handsome sentiment with which you have been pleased to honor *me*, I can only say that I am simply what I am—no more, no less. The estimation in which I am held by the people of this nation, and especially by those discriminating and judicious citizens of my native city, must be taken as the true measure of my deserts.

Your Highness, it was early in the seventeenth century that my ancestor, a dissenting peer of the realm, became a deck hand of the May Flower. The self-sacrificing sense of duty which actuated him upon that occasion has been the pillar of fire and cloud which has piloted my footsteps through a somewhat eventful life. Pure, pious, self-denying, modest, unassuming, virtuous, trutful, like my illustrious Puritan progenitor, I have endeavored to be, and how far I have succeeded these my friends around you can best testify. (The Prince at this moment made a hurried survey of the faces at the table, and was assured by a concerted nod all around that the eminent speaker inadequately expressed his own high merits.)

When quite a lad, my beloved father marked out for me a career as an *office* lawyer; no prizes of the forum were to be within my reach; but at an early age I broke these parental shackles and flung myself with such vehemence into the forensic arena that I outstripped my competitors, and was early proclaimed the Nestor of the bar.

Clients flocked in upon me, the wealthy planter of the South was my best patron, and when I cease my gratitude to that distinguished race of true gentlemen, may I cease to be worthy the homage of those who now so idolize me. The legal lore of the days when Lord Clive with the sword, and British legislators and jurists with the statute-books, administered justice to a rebellious people in Hindoostan, stood me well upon those occasions; and many a time the emergencies of the occasion compelled me to illustrate my cause with the torture of the Sepoy. In defense of the law of Congress familiarly called the Fugitive Slave law, I was the champion of a proud and chivalrous section; but, sir, when the light of their greatness became suddenly dimmed by the unpleasantness of 1861, and they threatened to destroy the fabric of our Government, at great personal and pecuniary sacrifice I became their implacable foe. Time rolled on, and the day of my compensation by a grateful people at length arrived, and to the distinguished statesman who officiates at this board am I indebted for being made the first law officer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. But, your Highness, be not astonished at the high-sounding title, as I see you are, for assuredly you will be deceived if you imagine it bears any analogy to the office of Attorney-General of your kingdom. Here, sir, I was compelled to exist upon the pittance of £700 per annum, forbidden to accept fees other than my official emoluments (and of course, as a man of honor, descended from a Puritan ancestor, I never did receive any); the result of which was that I was compelled to sell my carriage, horses, and footmen and curtail my household expenses.

(Here the Prince interrupted by asking what he got for his footmen, at which the orator expressed surprise, for he was sure he hadn't said anything about selling his footmen; but Colonel Forney whispered to his Highness something about the Emancipation Proclamation, the fifteenth amendment, and the word "white," and Mr. Brewster, taking another haul at the brandy, continued):—

After devoting myself unremittingly for three years to the interests of the Commonwealth, I was compelled, in obedience to the demands of several corporations, clients, to decline a reappointment, but the distinguished Chief Magistrate of the State insisting that I should nominate my successor, I did so, and he now gracefully fills the office. I have really, your Highness, said more than I intended to about myself, but it is a subject upon which I am accustomed to grow eloquent, and you must pardon me.

I trust, sir, before you take your departure I may have the honor of a visit from you at Washington, where it is probable I shall be called upon urgent business which may detain me for a couple of years.

Gentlemen, I propose to you the health of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the domestic monarch; may we emulate her domestic virtues.

"Richard's Himself Again," Once More.

The sentiment, "Our ex-Mayor," was then given by the Hon. John W. Forney.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Vaux, ex-M. P., Esq., slowly and majestically rose to his feet, and spoke as follows:—

The Hon. Ex and Expectant Attorney-General has referred to the fact that his ancestors embarked for this country as a deck-hand on board the Mayflower. In antiquity the family of the Hon. gentleman in ruffles may excel me, but I wish to impart to this august company a fact that has never before been made public by me in relation to my own family line. My ancestor was also from beyond the sea, but I am happy to say that he embarked—not as a common deck-hand, but as a passenger—in the steerage. It may and undoubtedly it will astonish the illustrious son of his mother to learn that my paternal progenitor aforesaid was an Irishman and a Fenian. Therefore it is that I hate the nagur, and oppose Mr. O'Byrne, who wants to see all the nagurs whitewashed; therefore it is that in the one or two speeches I have made I have spoke of this, me own, me native, me adopted land; and I may add, gentlemen, lives there a man with soul so dead as never to himself has said, this is me own, me native, me adopted land? I wish me friends present to understand that I mane nothing personal towards me friend Patrick here, fur I danced wid his mother afore he was born, and a tidyish sort of pardner she was too, though she had the bad taste to ask me did me hair curl natural and if I was a nagur or not. But I bear her nor her son no ill will for that, though I mane to say that a man's a man for all that, and that jukes and princes are but the breath of kings, and that an honest man—like me frend "Cameron"—is the noblest work of God. It may never have struck his Highness that we are such stuff as dreams are made of, that our foreheads are villainously low, and that our little life is rounded with a sleep. But, gentlemen, it is; I may have forgotten to mention the fact to his Highness that I once was Mayor, that I had my trial, and must needs say, a noble one; which makes me a little happier than the wretched Fox, who is about to be deprived of the appointing power, yet thus far we are one in fortunes—both fell by the bloody Pubs. In conclusion, I beg leave to remark that I humbly thank your highness, and am right glad to catch this good occasion most thoroughly to be winnowed, where my chaff can be separated from my corns, on which Forney trod when I spoke of the bloody Pubs, of which he is one—both daily. Yet Forney is an honorable man. I have marked a thousand blushing apparitions start into his face; a thousand innocent shames, in angel whiteness, bear away Forney's blushes; but, for all that, as our friend Shakespeare said, some innocents escape not the thunderbolt, by which he meant, in Forney's case, our distinguished host of Lochiel, and finally let me say, Quaff off the Muscatel.

Sir Richard sat down, amid oppressive silence.

The End of It All.

By this time H. R. H. was snoring like one of the Coldstream Guards Train; was lying at full length on the top of table, and Brewster in the same position beside him. Mr. Thornton was gazing listlessly upon Sir Richard's bran new hat, into which George Francis had thrust both his legs as far as the knee. Forney, in an exuberant moment, was endeavoring to balance himself upon his head in the corner of the room, and Senator Cameron was expostulating with him for this unseemly conduct. I embraced the opportunity to give the party the slip, and repaired to my lodgings to work the thing up.

JENKINS.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL.
AT TOWER HALL.
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MR. H. F. HOVER, the patentee of the Combination Sofa Bed, which invention has met with such a decided favorable reception in this country, has been induced by the large sales which he has been able to make here, to patent his invention in Europe also.

The foreign patent has been granted, and parties have made arrangements to manufacture the article extensively. This invention is a most convenient apparatus for both city and country houses, also for either parlors, studies, or offices. In one condition it has the appearance of a parlor sofa, and yet, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can in one minute's time be extended into a handsome French bedstead with hair spring mattress complete. This sofa bed has no cords or ropes, no hinged feet or props attached to the back to support it when extended, which are all unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It requires but a moment to throw out the wings which form the bedstead. It also has the convenience of a bureau for holding clothing. It is easily managed and impossible for it to get out of order.

It is the invention of Mr. H. F. Hover, who is the owner and sole manufacturer in this country, and it can be obtained only at his cabinet warehouse, No. 230 South Second street. The prices of the article range about the same as for ordinary sofas.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, *Originators* of the Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth.

Being the originators of its use in Dentistry, devoting their whole time to its use, making a *specialty* of extracting Teeth, having an immense practice, a thorough knowledge of its effects, and a perfectly pure Gas, render this Association worthy the patronage of all who would have their Teeth extracted by a painless and harmless process. Office, No. 737 Walnut street.

COLD SNAP.
Whew! hear the wind blow,
We shall have snow,
What will the people do then;
They will buy of Charles Stokes
Their pants, vests, and coats.
Number Eight twenty-four,
Chesnut street is his store,
His cutters the most skilful men.

MR. E. R. LEE, of No. 43 N. Eighth street, has lately bought out the entire stock of one of the largest firms in the city, consisting of every variety of Cartwright & Warner's merino white under goods. This very large assortment will be opened to the inspection of the public in a few days, when those in want of this class of goods will do well to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FREE FROM DIRT.—Is there any hair coloring preparation, either here or in Europe, that resembles PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR? Not one. It is a clear fluid that flows from the bottle; does not stain the skin, and produces none but natural shades of color. It has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, February 7, 8, and 9, there will be a sale of Paintings at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row. These paintings are from private collections, all handsomely framed, to be sold without the least reserve.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—We see by Mr. Scott's advertisement that he will sell another collection of Paintings on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, which will be open for exhibition on Monday, 7th inst., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, Feb. 5, 1870.

Whereas,

We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH of Ready-made Clothing, which MUST be disposed of:

Whereas,

The Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

And Whereas,

There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough:

Therefore, Be it Remembered,

And Hereby Publicly Proclaimed,

1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,

Will sell this $100,000's Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits, Garments, etc., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given through all the Daily Papers, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1226 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

JAMES—LARGE.—On the evening of the 3d inst., at the Parsonage of Cohocksink M. E. Church, No. 1509 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. WILSON JAMES to Miss RACHEL R. LARGE, daughter of Mr. Andrew Large, all of Bucks county.

DIED.

CONLEY.—On the 5th instant, JAMES CONLEY, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 812 S. Ninth street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COOK.—On the 4th instant, at Plainfield, New Jersey, WILLIAM S. COOK, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock.

ENGLE.—At Chester, on the 3d instant, MARY ENGLE, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Chester, Delaware county, on Monday, the 7th instant. To meet at the house at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

FULMER.—On Tuesday, the 1st instant, Mrs. JANE FULMER, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Nicholas Fulmer, Belmont, Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

KERR.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1870, at the residence of his mother, No. 266 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, ANDREW LENOX KERR.

LOWRY.—On the 1st instant, GEORGE B. LOWRY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Ridge avenue, near Washington lane, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson Cemetery.

NEWLIN.—On the 4th instant, CHARLES M. NEWLIN, son of E. G. and Matilda Newlin, in the 23d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

POTSDAMER.—On Friday evening, February 4, BENRENEDA VALENTINA, wife of Martin Potsdamer, and daughter of Moses and Benreneda V. Nathans, aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 2021 Chesnut street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PYNE.—On the 3d instant, CATHARINE PYNE, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Arthur L. Pyne, No. 117 Eutaw street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WELSH.—On the 3d instant, ELLEN WELSH.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Hunter street, below Eleventh, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 165 feet to Cuthbert street.

If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

HENRY HUDDY,
1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

NEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT,
The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front
STORE BUILDINGS,
30 or 60 by 164 feet,
Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,
SUITABLE FOR ANY
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.
Back Outlet and Cartway into Cherry Street,
With Steam Hoist and Heat.
LARGE UPPER ROOMS
For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to
E. KETTERLINUS,
N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.
2 5 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.
12 10tf

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

TO LET—LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 218 RIDGE Avenue. Newly fitted up. Apply to I. O. PRICE, No. 51 North SEVENTH Street.
2 1 tf

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

RELIGIOUS LAZINESS.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CLARK.

There is not only a right way of preaching the doctrines of the Gospel, but also a right way of hearing and doing them. Not merely the head, but the heart and the hand must be orthodox. To be honest in his profession, a Christian must be diligent in his practice. Sound theology shows in common life. Truth is not so much a thing of books as of works.

It is popular to preach man's inability. It pleases men who do nothing to tell them that they *can* do nothing. Duty must succumb to doctrine. Men have been galvanized (the printer will please be careful not to substitute a capital C for my lower-case g in that last word) into showy machines, when they should have been Christianized into full-statured immortals, as God intends. A guilty conscience will pay a premium on excuses. A man will reduce himself to a cipher morally, while, at the same time, he toils and struggles after substantial figures as the exponents of his brain and gold and place. The Almighty and the angels may call him a Nobody; but the world at home and abroad must call him the Somebody. He watches his accounts at the bank; but he is willing that his promise to Heaven shall go to protest every day. The Lord is displeased with professing Christians who keep up incessant talk about their own weakness and triflingness in spiritual things. Paul said that, God helping him, he could do all things. And it is only such venturing, valiant men that are divinely helped. David was but a lad when Goliah, in armor, challenged the Lord's host. But young and light as he was, he was lithe of limb and bold of heart; and he stepped out alone to meet the giant, and with sling and pebble he brought him down.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Every organized town in the diocese of Dakotah is now occupied by the Episcopal Church, the stations numbering sixteen.

—The death of the Bishop of Manchester puts another appointment within the gift of Gladstone.

—The Church of England is reviving the order of suffragan bishops. Two have just been appointed.

—A ritualistic clergyman, Dr. Henry Bedford, curate of Colwick, Notts, England, has summoned his parishioners with prosecution for absenting themselves from his fantastic worship.

—There is no longer an established church in Jamaica. The Clergy act expired the last day in 1869, and was not renewed. An attempt was made to have any church aided from public funds that would assume the evangelizing of needy districts; but the voluntary churches refused to accept the money. The clergymen, however, retain their present salaries for life.

—Mr. Mackonochie, a minister of the Church of England, carried his ritualism so far that he was dealt with by the authorities, and found guilty of an attempt to evade the Church canons by ingenious subterfuges. It appears that he has sympathizing friends. The *Church Herald* asserts that, in consequence of the Privy Council's decision in the Mackonochie case, several clergymen have expressed a desire to enter the Roman Catholic Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The congregation at Hamilton, Onio (Dr. Davidson's), has been visited with refreshing, and encouraged with the addition, at last accounts, of fifty members within a few weeks.

—The proposed plan of reorganizing the Presbyterian synods of Ohio meets so much opposition that the committee has been obliged to recall its suggestion of 5 synods, and propose but 3.

—The First and Second United Presbyterian churches of Cincinnati have united, and now form one promising congregation. The new organization will have a large and valuable church building, and, after all debts of both the old organizations are paid off, not less than five thousand dollars for such use as the interests of the congregation may require.

—The Presbyterian committee to which was intrusted the matter of raising a memorial fund of $5,000,000 report that the objects should be educational institutions in this country and in mission fields, hospitals, and asylums, institutions for the freedmen, and a fund for disabled ministers. Donations are to be sent to Hon. William E. Dodge, New York, with directions how they shall be appropriated.

—The Montreal Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church has been discussing the case of a church which uses instrumental music. It has proved that quite a number have introduced the innovation, and it was finally voted that it would be injudicious to press the motion of censure, as "it would tend to bring the Church into ridicule," and the accused church was not the only one at fault.

—The elders of the Presbyteries of Brooklyn and Nassau (Long Island) held a meeting last week, in Dr. Cuyler's church. Nassau Presbytery (Old School) has 38 churches, of which 13 are in Brooklyn; and Brooklyn Presbytery (New School) has 19 churches, of which 9 are in Brooklyn. Those in Brooklyn will be united in a single presbytery, and those out, of both schools, into another.

—The *Herald and Presbyterian* says that the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church of Evansville, Ind., a year ago, changed from the rented to the free-pew system with surprising results. In 1868, its benevolent contributions were $395; in 1869, $1015. On January 1, 1869, the church had a debt of $7000; on the 1st of January, 1870, not only was this obligation paid off, but a considerable balance remained in the treasury. The additions to the church in 1869 were many more than for several years previously. Rev. J. P. E. Kumler is the pastor.

—According to a recent letter of the Rev. Allen Wight, the Southern Presbyterian Church has not one white missionary at present able to preach the gospel to the Choctaws. There is another Indian minister besides Mr. Wight, who lives some one hundred and twenty miles from him, and these constitute the remnant of the once influential body of Christian ministers in that part of the vineyard. Most of them are dead. The venerable Dr. Cyrus Kingsbury, the founder of the mission, still lives and labors, though he has been in the field upwards of fifty years.

—The Presbyterian Board of Education reports that the number of candidates for the ministry received under its care during the past eight months has been greater than that in the same portion of any preceding year, except one, since the revival period of 1832-35. Ninety new candidates have during it been added to the roll. The exception was in the year after the revival of 1858, when the number received from May to December, was one hundred and nineteen. The years that came nearest up to the present, in the past thirty-four, were 1858, when eighty-four were received in the eight months named; 1850 and 1867, when there were seventy-four each; and 1854, when there were seventy-three.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists of Iowa number about 50,000, which is a numerical gain of 2000 over last year.

—The German Baptists of the West have increased from 679 members, in 1859, to 2251 members in 1869, distributed in 48 churches.

—Three Baptist ministers in Georgia offer to pay the expenses of the education, during one month, of fifty colored Baptist ministers who shall come for instruction to Atlanta.

—The Baptists in Great Britain have 2447 churches, of which but 100 are in Scotland and 37 in Ireland, 2000 ministers, 231,506 members, and 267,396 Sunday scholars. They raised last year over $800,000 of our currency for benevolent purposes.

—At the meeting of the New Jersey Baptist Education Society, it was stated that, at Dr. Weston's suggestion, Mr. Crozer is about to build some neat cottages at Upland, near Chester, Pa., to be used by married men while studying for the ministry, who will thus be able to pursue a year or two of study without being separated from their families.

—In 1854 the two Baptist churches of Chicago had only about five hundred members. Now they do not fall much short of two thousand two hundred, while the number of churches has been augmented to eighteen or nineteen.

—The Baptist congregation whose new church is nearly completed at the corner of Spruce and Broad streets do not intend to close or dispose of the old building at Spruce and Fifth streets. It is believed that the people will be better accommodated by dividing the society and retaining the old church as a distinct organization.

—Bi-monthly sermons to the Sunday schools have been inaugurated at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, by the pastor, Rev. G. A. Peltz, with much success. They are adapted in their simplicity to the juvenile capacity, and are so instructive as to interest the adults. The first sermon was on the word "Friend," and the second, preached last Sunday morning, was on the word "Enemy."

—The Baptists have two houses of worship, located in excellent districts of the city of New Orleans. The Coliseum Place edifice is large and imposing, and well planned, and stands in a location absolutely unsurpassed. The First Church is slowly, but yet steadily growing. It has a pastor, the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, who has been laboring here for several years with great self-sacrifice. The Coliseum Place church has been without a settled pastor for some time, but has recently called the Rev. Dr. Dixon, of St. Joseph, Mo.

METHODIST.

—The revival at Rondout, New York, continues with increased power. Up to January 13 235 conversions had occurred, and 275 had joined the church on probation.

—Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the most eloquent men of that Church, died in California on Saturday night, January 22d.

—At the opening services of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church in Cincinnati, Ohio, the sum of $44,000 was subscribed for the completion of this edifice, which will cost $130,000. About $70,000 had been subscribed heretofore. Of $114,000, already secured, $79,000 has been given by eight members of this church.

—According to the New England correspondent of the *Methodist Home Journal*, there is a great scarcity of ministers to supply the work in the New England Conferences. In the list of appointments of the six New England Conferences, the total places marked "to be supplied" make one hundred and seventy-nine.

—The project in Baltimore to erect a Home for the aged of the Methodist Church in that city is destined to be a complete success. About thirty thousand dollars have been secured, and a suitable site will soon be bought on which to erect a Home. Meanwhile a large and commodious building for temporary use has been secured, and neatly fitted up for the accommodation of those whom they have had in charge for several months.

—The Wesleyans report 345,526 members, 20,586 probationers, and 1608 preachers in Great Britain. In Ireland there are 19,659 members and 174 preachers. In their foreign missions are 65,802 members, 5903 probationers, and 292 preachers. Including the British Empire and missions, they number 557,995 members, 40,619 probationers, and 3157 preachers, being about a quarter of the full number of adherents of Methodism in the United States. Methodism claims in the world 3,438,033 members, and about 14,000,000 adherents.

—There are in Ireland 10,000 Primitive Methodists, who have no ecclesiastical connection with the Primitive Methodists of England. Their ministers observe the early rule of Wesley, which prohibited them from assuming the privileges of the clergy in administering the sacraments. But the disestablishment of the Irish Church disturbs their relation to its clergy; and there is quite a discussion whether they shall connect themselves with the Episcopalians or the Wesleyans.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The five Congregational churches of San Francisco have 807 members, the six Baptist churches having 878.

—Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass., has just given $40,000 for the endowment of the Hebrew Professorship in Andover Seminary.

—Rev. Frederic A. Fiske, a Congregationalist minister in Massachusetts, has applied to be admitted as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church.

—The union of the Third Congregational Church in Portland, Me., with the Central, is now perfected, under the name of the "Plymouth Church of Portland."

—Within the last four years, five pastors in New England have left their flocks, and five young men have left seminaries, to go abroad as missionaries of the American Board.

—Rev. A. L. Stone, of San Francisco, and the Rev. W. B. Wright, of the Berkeley Street Church, of Boston, will exchange pulpits in February. Mr. Stone will spend three months in Boston.

—The English Congregational churches are discussing favorably the expediency of adopting the system of ecclesiastical councils in vogue among their American brethren. Resolutions in their favor have passed at the meetings of the Lincolnshire and of the Nottinghamshire Congregational Union.

—Rev. O. I. St. John, of the Congregational Church in Marshall, Michigan, defends himself in the local paper for inviting Mrs. Stanton to occupy his pulpit on a recent Sunday evening. Although he says Mrs. Stanton is a member in good standing of a Presbyterian Church, he adds that he will welcome all philanthropists, "male and female, baptized and unbaptized, whose hearts beat in sympathy with the grand moral and religious movements of the age."

—There are in the United States 2326 Congregational churches and 3168 ministers, of whom 2133 are in pastoral work. There are 300,362 members, of whom one-third are males. There are reported 15,167 additions by profession, and 5022 infant baptisms—above the average. The Sabbath Schools have 361,503 members. During the year 144 new churches have been organized, and 52 dropped, of which 13 are in Illinois, 7 in Wisconsin, and 5 in New York. Of the gains, 14 are in Michigan, 13 each in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Iowa; 11 in Illinois, 10 in Missouri, and 9 each in Louisiana and Ohio. In 1860 there were 3 churches in the slave States; in 1865, 5 churches; and now, 89, of which 28 were organized last year.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. Dr. James M. Matthews, of the Reformed Dutch Church, died in New York on the 28th of January, aged eighty-four years.

—The Northwest Reformed Church of New York city, the Rev. H. D. Ganse, pastor, is about to erect a large and splendid building on Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

—The National Reformed Churches in the South of France lately held a meeting at Nismes, when a committee was appointed to consider the best basis of reorganization when a disruption of Church and State shall put them in the position of Free Churches.

—On the completion of the Reformed Church in Passaic, New Jersey, recently, there was a debt of $3000. An attempt was made to free the church from all encumbrance before the beginning of the new year, and Mr. Thomas Agnew, a prominent merchant of Greenwich street, New York, well known for his liberality, agreed to pay one-half of the debt, if any other person would do the same. The next day the amount was subscribed, and the pastor and his flock rejoiced greatly when they heard of it. James Suydam, Esq., an old retired merchant of New York, learning of the above fact, called upon Mr. Agnew and gave him his check for $500, which amount is also to be presented to the society.

LUTHERAN.

—The Swedish Lutherans at Rockford, Ill., recently dedicated a meeting-house, at a cost of $20,000.

—A Benedictine monk of Nuremburg has recently joined the Lutheran Church, and is studying theology in Erlangen.

—A Swedish church has lately been organized in Iowa, with forty members, and one in Missouri, with thirty-five members.

—About sixty students, occupying the centre building of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, lost all their clothing and books by a recent fire.

—The committee appointed to select a site for the new Lutheran College at Carthage, Ill., have selected a beautiful spot of ground, containing seven acres, and situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Court House.

—The Emanuel Swedish Church, of Chicago, has 1100 members. An evening school is held in the basement of the church, the special object being to educate the young Swedes in the proper use of the English language.

CATHOLIC.

—Rev. P. J. Baltes, an American by birth, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Southern Illinois.

—Father O'Neill, one of the London preachers during the Twelve Days' Mission, has preached a sermon in which he warmly advocated the Romish doctrine of praying to saints. He lamented that the relics of saints which existed in England were swept away at the Reformation.

—Mr. Ripley, correspondent from Rome of the *Tribune*, says that the number of those who follow the Archbishop of Paris and Bishop Maret in denying the infallibility of the Pope, but attribute this infallible direction of the Spirit to the united hierarchy of which the Pope is the head, is very small. The large portion of the minority, led by Dupanloup, are anxious to leave the question unsettled; a matter on which liberty of faith shall be allowed, as in the past. The accustic properties of the hall are said to be so horrible that it is quite impossible to be heard. A feeble voice is inaudible, and a loud one is drowned with echoes. Mr. Ripley is inclined to doubt the story that Cardinal Schwartzenberg has gone over to the Papal party.

—It is believed at Rome that Dr. Dollinger is the "Janus" whose famous book has been formally condemned by the Church. A letter by the Archbishop of Malines against infallibility has been suppressed by the Pope's orders. It is said, but can hardly be true, that an archbishop has been despatched from Rome to Paris to learn the Emperor's opinion on the matter of infallibility. The last telegraphic news is that the Pope is very much incensed at Dr. Dollinger's protest against infallibility, and refuses to receive an address opposing the doctrine signed by 137 bishops. Father Hecker was one of six who had the honor to be selected to preach in English during Epiphany.

UNIVERSALIST.

Outsiders.—Rev. E. G. Brooks, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Locust and Juniper streets, will deliver the second sermon to outsiders, or non-churchgoers, to-morrow morning. Subject—"The Reasons Why."

The sermon on Sunday eve last was devoted principally to a statement of the facts in the case. These are certainly somewhat startling. The whole number of congregations meeting in churches or halls throughout the entire consolidated city of Philadelphia is less than four hundred. These, it is estimated, will not average two hundred and fifty persons directly or indirectly connected; but stretching the estimate to the utmost possible extent, to call the average three hundred and fifty would give a total of one hundred and forty thousand. Those *habitually attending* any place of worship might, however, with safety be set down as not more than half that number. Our population is shown by a careful estimate to be 785,000; so, stretching the number represented by our religious organizations of all kinds to the largest possible aggregate, there are 645,000 people in this single city who are as utterly outside all church connections as if there were no such thing.

If religious institutions are of any worth, this is an appalling state of facts; and what is true of Philadelphia holds good, doubtless, with unimportant variations throughout the entire land, only from one-fifth to one-fourth of the population being either directly or indirectly connected with church organizations. This proportion only of the population is contributing to the maintenance of those institutions upon the existence of which all else that is most valuable in the life of our communities depends.

With rare exceptions, all intelligent people admit the usefulness of churches, and are agreed that it would be a calamity to have them discontinued. They confess that our religious institutions underlie all the most precious interests of our communities, and that they could not be overthrown without the most disastrous consequences.

Look, for instance, from the dollar standpoint. Real estate would not be worth more here if there were no churches, or could be none, than it was in Sodom when it was burning. Perhaps, out of the 645,000 outsiders, not one hundred could be found who would vote for the destruction of the churches, and yet sharing, as by this admission they do, in their benefits, they do not share in the expense of their maintenance.

This state of facts means, moreover, that four-fifths of our communities are totally withdrawn from personal contact with the means of influence upon which the moral health of society depends, and however the influence of the Bible, the Sabbath, and the pulpit extends indirectly, it is a serious consideration that so large a proportion of our population are reached only in this remote and indirect way. The Church stands for the moral power at work in Christendom. Other means of moral power there certainly are, but the Church underlies them all.

Whatever exceptions there may be, and there are doubtless many, away from the church or without the Church, and in proportion to the absence of church influence, the rule is moral declension. No man, however high toned and unimpeachable his integrity, can, without moral risk, separate himself from the organized moral and Christian life of the community, and no community can have such a class without having, to the same extent, an element of degeneracy and moral deterioration in it, and the number of this class in any community tells us exactly what is the dead weight its Christianity has to carry.

Occasional lapses and flagrant crimes do occasionally occur among church members, but who will say that the elements of misrule and immorality come as a general thing from that class? For ninety-nine one-hundredths of all our lawlessness must look outside of church influence.

This non-church going means, moreover, that a very large majority spend the Sabbath in ways not conducive to moral or intellectual improvement. Making all allowance for those who stay at home, visit friends, or stroll into the country, what vast numbers spend the day in rum shops, gambling hells, or houses of infamy, or in lounging about the corners or in other places of vicious resort! Probably more men spend the day in the rum shops and like places than attend all the churches combined. We have, it is said, more than ten thousand such shops of all kinds, high and low, and a moderate estimate will give to each an average of seven loungers during the day. This alone gives us an army of 70,000, more than the number of all our church-goers at our last census. What is the harvest that must certainly come to our city, and what is the state of things which reputable and high-minded non-church goers are helping to promote by the force of their example?

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅝ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,126,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 codtM1 Postmaster General.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 542 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 26 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2, COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 4

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1870.

The Boarding-house Fever.

The boarding-house fever—which is a sort of elapsing fever in its way—is raging to such an extent at present that I feel justified in saying a few words about it. The prices asked by that Gorgon without a conscience, which is currently presumed to be representative of the race of landladies, are coming down. She asketh off twenty per cent. from the prices she used to ask. The young married couple who love each other on a slender income, say $2000 or $2500 per year, can obtain board and a beautiful little room furnished with rosewood for $30 per week. If the table really is on a par with the "beautiful little room," they may be pardoned for viewing everything in *couleur de rose*-wood! It requires a great deal of rose-color on the part of boarders to make the modern landlady "go down." Imagine the bliss of depending for all your creature comforts upon a woman who gets the delirium tremens once a week, and goes round at midnight knocking at the bed-room door of every boarder in the house! Imagine drunken conversations between husband and wife mutually "tight," who are overheard during the small hours of the morning maudlinly upbraiding each other for a vice of which each is equally guilty! Picture to yourself a Mrs. Caudle, who is very much "how come you so," laying down the law of sobriety to a hiccoughy Mr. Caudle, who is only a little "not himself," form a magic-lantern out of some such reminiscences as these, and you will have some idea of the experiences to which the average boarding-house life in New York subjects one.

Barney Williams

and his wife commence an engagement at Niblo's Garden on the 21st of the present month. Barney has been up in Albany and the adjacent towns, and returns to New York beaming in countenance and "regardless" in costume. His complexion is as fresh as a rose, and his gloves are as fresh as his complexion. The play he is going to bring out purports to have been never before produced in this country, but it was in fact played at Mrs. Drew's theatre some years ago, with Kate Reignolds and Mr. Falkner in the cast. Its title is *Innisfallen: or the Men in the Gap*, and it is going to be placed on the stage of Niblo's with reckless disregard to the quantity of spondulics that are spectacularly spent upon it. The celebrated Telbin is responsible for the panorama which cost about two thousand dollars in gold. Whatever people who dislike the Irish drama may say against the legitimacy of the success of the Williamses, the fact remains that, in their line of parts, they are the only performers who can fill Niblo's night after night. For a man who is only forty-four years of age Barney has enough vitality in him to last him several seasons longer—say the next twenty years.

Boots and Shoes.

If M. Ferdinand de Lesseps would only come over here and change the climate of the United States as he is said to have done that of Egypt during the progress of the Suez Canal, the vendors of india-rubber boots and shoes would feel greatly obliged to him. There is a vast stock left upon their hands (instead of upon other people's feet), and although the present promising spell of cold weather may do something towards relieving them of it, the relief will not probably be great enough to win or to deserve any gratitude worth speaking of. In fact, winter has gone back upon us. She is a double-faced jade, and likes to persuade the blossoms out of the ground for the sake of snubbing them when they have once come.

St. Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine is a long-lived saint: there is no getting rid of him. He holds on to his 14th of February as tenaciously as if it were the 4th of July or the 25th of December. Just as certain as that spring will put forth green leaves, is it that for the fortnight preceding St. Valentine's Day, the windows of stationers' shops will glow with those nondescript sheets of note-paper which his saintship is accustomed to impel people to buy, enclose in envelopes, direct, and commit to the care of the Post Office, addressed to parties whom they severally love or hate, as the case may be.

Rev. Horace Cooke.

Of course there are a great many gapers here for intelligence concerning that pious and exemplary New-Yorkism, the Rev. Horace Cooke. He is said to be in retirement near Boston, learning to act like a father to the boy who is about the age of the girl he ran away—I mean took a passage in the train to Philadelphia with. He is said to have been occupying a part of his time in returning borrowed money, and this convinces one that popular suspicion in regard to his hopeless insanity is correct. His whereabouts is to be kept a secret, in order to avoid further notoriety. As soon as he has repented hard enough he will probably go back to thumping the cushion.

Who Wants an Organist?

The ensuing advertisement is from one of the daily morning papers:—

"An experienced organist desires a position in some church where the salary is above starvation point, and where the first of May is not an ecclesiastical moving day. Boy choir preferred. Address Caryl Florio."

I make no charge to Mr. Caryl Florio, especially as I have erased the concluding line, saying where he is to be addressed.

Now that I am on something akin to musical matters, I might say that Mr. Edward Mollenhauer intends giving a private rehearsal of his new symphony, "The Passions," to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Sunday afternoon is chosen because it is assumed to combine two desirabilities, piquancy and exclusivism. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee to-day, when *Lischen and Fritzchen*, *Terrible Hymen*, and *La Rose de St. Fleur* will be performed.

For this evening "66," *Terrible Hymen*, and *The Prima Donna of a Night* are announced.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *London* will be performed for the last times this afternoon and evening.

On Monday Mr. Edwin Adams will appear as "Narcisse Rameau," in the drama of *Narcisse, the Vagrant*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening in his drama of *The Red Light*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform some of their most remarkable feats of magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

A STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION of views of the Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls, etc., will be given this evening at the Academy of Music under the superintendence of O. H. Willard, Esq.

THE TWELFTH Grand Annual Exhibition of the pupils of Professor Lewis' Gymnasium will be given on Wednesday evening next, at the Academy of Music.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will commence a season of seven nights and two matinees at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next. Mozart's opera of *The Marriage of Figaro* will be the opening performance.

PAPER COLLARS.

PAPER COLLAR.—

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR NEW CLOTH COLLARS,

STAPLE

AND

NEW BOZ SQUARE END,

ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

The trade are requested to send for Samples and Show Cards.

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.

We hereby notify the public that we have adopted the word

STAPLE

as a trade mark, and secured the same by copyright in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. 1 29 sws 3t

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 lmrp

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned for the Estate of J. STEVEN SMITH, M. D., all persons indebted will pay, and those having claims present the same to
ELIZABETH VICKERS, Administratrix,
2 5 2t* No. 1845 N. FRONT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves	Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	"	Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at	Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at	Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at	Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves	Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at	Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves	Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	"	Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at	Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves	Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at	Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves	Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	"	Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at	Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail...	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express....	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for all *stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 29
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 621 Franklin street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 621 Franklin street, above Spring Garden, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising superior walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, fine feather beds, superior fire-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson, handsome English Brussels and other carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 2 5 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

February 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—

SIXTH STREET (North), No. 631—Two-story brick Dwelling.

SOUTH STREET, west of Twenty-fifth—Large Lot.

GREEN STREET, No. 1614—Residence, with Stable and Coach-house.

BROAD and CAMBRIA, S. E. corner—Large Lot.

SANSOM STREET, No. 3209—Brownstone Dwelling.

FRONT STREET (North), No. 2547—Modern brick Dwelling.

PERKIOMEN STREET, No. 1832—Modern brick Dwelling.

LEE STREET, No. 2226—Two-story brick Dwelling.

DOCK STREET, No. 224—Three-story brick Store.

ELEVENTH STREET (South), No. 908—Store and Dwelling.

MORTGAGE—$800.

GROUND RENTS—$240, payable in silver.

GROUND RENT—$48.

50 shares Union Banking Company.

12 shares Reliance Insurance Company.

150 shares Buck Mountain Coal Company.

110 shares Northern Liberties Gas Company.

41 shares Central Transportation Company.

7 shares Broad Mountain and Mammoth Vein Coal.

10 shares Commonwealth National Bank.

80 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company.

$4000 Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. 7s.

17 shares Enterprise Insurance Company. 1 24 3t

1000 shares Mount Farm Coal and Oil Company.

1 share Arch Street Theatre.

10 shares Academy of Music, with Ticket.

$5000 Bald Eagle Valley R. R. 6 per cent.

$1000 Susquehanna Canal Co. 6 per cent.

Catalogues now ready.

VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Estate of James B. Longacre, deceased.

On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, Feb. 8 and 9, At 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, the valuable Library of the late J. B. Longacre, Esq., consisting of a choice collection of books on the fine arts, sculpture, painting, engraving, coins, superbly illustrated works, annuals, etc. Also, standard works on history, biography, theology, poetry, and miscellaneous literature. 2 5 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

On Thursday and Friday Mornings and Evenings, Feb. 10 and 11, at 11 and 7½ o'clock each day, will be sold, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, without reserve or limitation, a large and choice collection of Oil Paintings. Many of the pictures are by artists of acknowledged merit, among whom may be named E. C. Coates, J. M. Culverhouse, Paul Ritter, George G. Hartwick, Professor Jacobs, Somers, and others of equal celebrity. The subjects are varied and desirable, including landscapes, marine views, fruit, cattle, game, views from nature, etc. The public is respectfully invited to examine the collection, which will be on exhibition three days previous to sale, when descriptive catalogues will be ready. 2 5 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 2 5t

OPENING SPRING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning,

Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

ALSO,

By order of Sheriff, for cash, the stock, office furniture, etc., of a jobbing notion house; and, at our auction rooms, the fixtures in the second story of store No. 3 Strawberry street. 2 4 5t

ALSO,

250 packages domestic goods, blankets, army goods, balmorals, cassimeres, shirts and drawers, hemp carpets, etc.

2000 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs.

150 dozen woven and stitched linen shirt-fronts.

800 pounds Caldwell's standard machine thread.

25 cases 1 lab shirting linen.

20 cases Barnsley ducks, drills, crash, etc.

Full lines woollens, Italian cloth, drap d'ete, etc.

Also, dress goods, shawls, clothing, travelling shirts, hoop skirts, notions, etc. 2 5 4t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 2 5 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

United States Internal Revenue Sale.

FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A DISTILLERY, STILLS, TUBS, ETC.,

Ridge Avenue, near Reading Railroad Bridge.

On Monday Morning,

Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, the Fixtures of a Distillery, as follows, for non-payment of taxes due the United States Internal Revenue: one still, doubler, worm tub and worm, complete; mash tub, fermenting tubs, yeast tubs, grain mill, platform scales, two meters, machinery, belting, etc., of a distillery.

Also, the lease of the premises. 2 4 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF TRENTON GRANITE AND C. C. WARE.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of Trenton Granite and C. C. Ware, consisting of—Dinner, breakfast, and tea plates; large and small meat dishes; soup and oyster tureens; covered and uncovered vegetable dishes, cups, saucers, pitchers, chamber sets, nappies, bowls, etc.

This is the largest assortment ever offered in this city. 2 5 2t

SALE OF WHISKY.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, at Craig's Bonded Warehouse, N.W. corner of Broad and Cherry streets, sixty-nine barrels of raw whisky, at auction, for non-payment of taxes due the United States Internal Revenue. 2 5 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

WORKS OF ART.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, February 7, 8, and 9, at 7½ o'clock. This sale will comprise contributions from private collections, and will contain paintings of well known artists—landscapes, marines, figure pieces, etc., all mounted in gold-leaf frames.

Sale positive, with no reserve. 2 4 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Wednesday,

Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock, comprising large lines of linens; damasks; towels; napkins; hdkfs.; embroideries; ladies' under garments; kid gloves; ladies' and gents' furnishing goods; boys' and children's ready-made clothing; felt Balmoral skirts; corsets; hoop skirts; millinery goods; dress goods; bags and pocket books; window shades, notions, etc.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24§
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
83§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Steam Saw-Mill in the Fifth Ward.

At 19 minutes past 1 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from the State House, Second district, southeast. The cause of the alarm was the discovery by a policeman of fire in the third-story brick building No. 142 Dock street. The fire originated in the first floor; and before the arrival of the firemen, had worked its way to the second story. Both floors were occupied by Messrs. Bartling & Schutte, scroll sawyers. The combustible nature of the contents served but to accelerate the spread of the flames, and in a short space of time the property of the firm was reduced to ashes, entailing a loss of $5000, upon which they have $3000 insurance, $1800 in the Royal and $1200 in the Montreal. The third story is occupied by B. Pyne, turner, who sustains considerable loss, both by fire and water, the exact amount not being ascertainable.

Burning a Saw Mill in the Fifteenth Ward.

About 4 o'clock this A. M. a fire broke out in the building known as the Enterprise Steam Saw and Planing Mill, No. 1421 Spring Garden street. The flames originated in the third story of the building, which counts four in height, and soon spread upwards and downwards, the contents of the building in this case, as in the above, only serving to further the progress of the fire. The firemen were soon on hand, but all their efforts proved unavailing, and in about one hour the building was a complete wreck; the whole interior, with the exception of the first floor, was gutted out, and both the gable and eastern walls soon came down with a crash. A member of the Lincoln Hose Company was badly injured by being struck with some of the falling bricks.

The mill was occupied by Thomas Wallace, who estimates his loss at $20,000. He is insured for $12,000.

The occupied dwelling No. 1419, on the east, was also damaged to the extent of $200 by fire and water.

The firm of A. R. Pharo & Sons also lose about $400 worth of lumber, which they had stored in close contiguity to the fire, and which was completely destroyed.

The upper portion of the building was occupied by O. E. Gentsch, cabinet-ware manufacturer, who sustains a loss of about $6000. He has the following insurance:—

Mechanic, of Baltimore	$1500
Guardian Marine and Fire	2000
People's	2000

Mr. Wallace is insured in the following companies:—

Royal	$6000
Norwich, Conn	1500
Farmers' Mutual	2500
North America, of Hartford	2000

About 3 o'clock this morning the spice mill of Millette & Co., No. 213 Race street, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $300.

PUGILISTIC.

A Member of the Legislature and a Fifth Ward Tavern-Keeper Engage in Fisticuffs in Front of the State House

About noon no little excitement was created in front of the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, one of the Row, by an altercation between John McGinnis, late Democratic member of the Legislature from this city, and one Michael Sullivan, a Democratic tavern-keeper at Fifth and Spruce streets.

The two engaged in a conversation over the Metropolitan Police bill, when, the talk waxing warm, McGinnis, in answer to some expression, let go his "right" and brought Sullivan a blow on the left cheek bone that made him "see stars."

Round second. McGinnis came up smiling, and, sending in his left, brought Sullivan to mother earth. (Cries of "First knock-down for McGinnis). The row then assumed a rougher shape, McGinnis administering several kicks to the posterior of Sullivan. At length a Special Officer who had been looking on interfered and arrested the trio, who were moved around the corner to the Central Station, and charges of breach of the peace made against them. *Of course* they were not incarcerated, but were allowed to proceed up stairs, where we left them. Thus ended the grand Democratic prize-fight at Fifth and Chesnut streets.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Arch street is rapidly changing from its former quiet residences into elegant stores and warehouses, which are fast making it one of the most important streets of our now growing city. Among the new improvements, nearly completed, is the fine, extensive and substantial iron front stores and business buildings erected by E. Ketterlinus, upon the lots which were vacant so long on Arch street, above Third. These buildings are the finest in the city; every attention has been given in their erection to all conveniences, heating and lighting; the latter has proved a decided success, as each of the five stories, also the basement and vaults, are all fully lighted. The total floor surface is 54,000 square feet, an accommodation sufficient to meet the requirements of the largest business firms. The frontage on Arch street is 60 feet, constructed after an elaborate design by E. F. Durang, architect, of cast iron—a material confining so many peculiar advantages in an architectural point of view as to render its adaptation to this description of building in every way desirable, as it is light, easily rendered effective and at the same time substantial. The stores are 30 feet in width by 164 feet deep on the west, opening on to a rear street. Each of the several floors have separate entrances, or the entire buildings can be used by a single party. This is the third iron front building build on that street by Mr. Ketterlinus within a few years.

ANNIVERSARY.—At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the Sabbath Schools connected with the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, will hold their anniversary meeting. The Rev. Albert Barnes, Hon. Judge Strong, and Rev. A. A. Willits, pastor of West Arch, will deliver addresses on the occasion, and the venerable Dr. Barnes will present handsome Bibles to eighteen of the scholars who have committed to memory the entire catechism. The music selected for the occasion is mostly new and attractive. We recommend our friends to go to West Arch to-morrow. At 10½ A. M. Rev. Albert Barnes will preach in the same church.

WILL—PUBLIC BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Eliza H. Vaux, admitted to probate, contains the following public bequests:—

Pennsylvania Hospital	$1000
Union Temporary Home	500
Institute for Colored Youth	500
Orphans' Society	500
Howard Hospital	500
Foster Home	500
The Shelter for Colored Orphans	500
Old Men's Home	500
Freedmen's Association	500
Total	$5000

ON A LARK.—Bernard Parr and two companions went on a spree yesterday. At Nineteenth and Kates streets they stole a bag of flour, and amused themselves by scattering the contents over the street. From there they visited a grocery store at Sixteenth and Federal streets, where they "hooked" a ham and other articles. The proprietor of the place caught Parr and handed him over to a policemen. The others escaped. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Dallas, and was committed for trial.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.—John Dunning and Charles Brown went into the tavern of Thomas Kelly, at Frankford and Huntingdon street, yesterday afternoon, and asked for liquor. They were drunk at the time, and because Mr. Kelly refused to accommodate them, they set to work to break the windows. A policeman was called in, and the defendants were arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Heins, and were held in $500 bail to keep the peace.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Monday evening the third lecture of the second series of the "Star" course will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Subject, "Social Life in America."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Gambling Investigation—A Proposal to Summon the President, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Corbin—What the Franking Privilege Costs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Banking and Currency Committee had a long session to-day, at which the question of summoning more witnesses was discussed with much earnestness. The Democratic members of the committee urged that Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Grant, and the President should be requested to appear before the committee.

They were, it was said, mixed up in the testimony of other witnesses who had already appeared, and it was due to them also that they should make some explanation. The Republicans took a different view of the matter, contending that nothing had appeared in the testimony implicating the President or Mrs. Grant.

Mr. Barksdale, a New York reporter, is here to confirm some of Fisk's statements.

Line and Staff.

The House Naval Committee is in session discussing the line and staff of the navy question, and trying to perfect a bill. The indications are that an agreement cannot be reached, as friends of both parties are exacting in their demands.

What Franking Costs.

The Postmaster-General states that during the month of January there were 237,127 franked letters sent from the Washington Post Office, at a cost of $14,259, and 150 tons of printed matter, at a cost of $38,960 to the Government.

The Supreme Court Lock.

The President has expressed himself as opposed to the appointment of any of the men so far named for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from the South. He does not consider them fit for the place, and Hoar is also against them.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Confederation Declared a Failure.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—The papers report that at a meeting held at Merigornish, in Pictou county, resolutions were passed declaring that the confederation is a failure, and urging the local Legislature to move for annexation to the United States. A Union association has been formed on Prince Edward's Island. Hon. T. H. Haviland, M. P., was chosen President; Hon. Joseph Pope and Hon. William Heald, Vice-Presidents. The object of the society is to forward the cause of annexation.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 323, being an increase over those of last week of 10, and an increase of 117 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 167 were adults; 156 were minors; 226 were born in the United States; 76 were foreigners; 21 were unknown; 18 were people of color; and 24 were from the country. Of the number 3 died of congestion of the lungs; 17 of inflammation of the brain; 7 of marasmus; 11 of old age; 10 of typhoid fever; 7 of convulsions; 52 of consumption of the lungs; 10 of disease of the heart; 14 of debility; 22 of scarlet fever; and 37 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

	Wards.		Wards.
First	7	Sixteenth	3
Second	14	Seventeenth	11
Third	11	Eighteenth	13
Fourth	11	Nineteenth	22
Fifth	10	Twentieth	22
Sixth	5	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	15	Twenty-second	8
Eighth	7	Twenty-third	7
Ninth	8	Twenty-fourth	14
Tenth	7	Twenty-fifth	5
Eleventh	6	Twenty-sixth	27
Twelfth	19	Twenty-seventh	17
Thirteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	9		
Fifteenth	24	Total	323

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Adelaide Davis was arrested yesterday by Officer McGran for the larceny of $40 from Mrs. Marshal, residing at 2219 Wallace street. Defendant admitted her guilt. She had $12 of the money in her possession, and the rest she expended for clothing. Adelaide was committed for a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

LAUNCHED.—The iron steamship Achilles, one of the large sized colliers built for the Reading Railroad Co., under the superintendence of Captain W. B. Gallagher, was lauched at Chester this week. She is over 200 feet long, 25 feet beam, 12 feet depth of hold, and about 1000 tons burthen.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wam† PHILADELPHI

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
The balance of Stock in Store,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT RETAIL.
The entire stock is now on first floor. Store open on MONDAY, the 7th inst.
REAL BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.
THE HORSE, WAGON, MIRRORS, and IMMENSE FIRE-PROOF FOR SALE. 1t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 29, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3m5p

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Œcumenical Council—Meeting of Committees—Casualty in Paris—Two Buildings Fall Burying Twelve Persons in the Ruins—Montpensier and the Spanish Throne.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Commodore James Tyfee has been detached from command of the Saugus and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander Sullivan D. Ames from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Kellogg from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell from the receiving ship Vandalia and ordered to command the Sales; Ensign Warner M. Corngill from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet; Surgeon A. L. Gehon and Assistant Surgeon O. H. Kidder are detached from the Idaho and ordered home; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Rufus Tyron is detached from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Enginery and ordered to the Idaho; Lieutenant-Commander Yates Sterling is ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office, Washington; Master William A. Morgan is ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire; Surgeon R. C. Dean has been appointed assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The Jamestown, Commander W. T. Truxton, arrived at San Francisco January 22, from a cruise among the Fiji and other islands, Commander Truxton was engaged some time in investigating the claims and complaints of citizens of the United States against the natives of the Fiji Islands, full reports of which have been received at the Navy Department.

Distillery Seizures.

A report to Internal Revenue Commissioner Delano, from Augusta, Georgia, under date of 31st ult., notifies him of a very successful seizure from a raid in the Fourth District of Georgia. The expedition was composed of a number of assistant assessors and deputy collectors. The party captured eighteen illicit stills, and a number of men engaged in running them contrary to law, some of whom were turned over to the United States Marshal at Atlanta. The property captured amounted to over $3500, and the distance travelled over was about seven hundred miles.

FROM THE WEST.

Impeachment Case.

WHEELING, Feb. 5.—The Senate last evening, by a vote of 19 to 6, concurred in the House resolution for the impeachment of Judge Nat Harrison, of the Seventeenth judicial district.

In the House yesterday the political struggle over the registration question was a more prolonged contest than ever transpired in the Legislature of the State. The liberal and straight Republicans, with few exceptions, united in the passage of Mr. Wells' bill vesting the power of appointment in the Governor.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Sensation Story Spoiled—Prince Arthur Not in Danger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Mr. Stoughton, one of the party in company with Prince Arthur last evening, emphatically denies the assassination story. He expresses the utmost surprise at such a publication.

"Reddy," the Blacksmith.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The notorious "Reddy," the Blacksmith, has nearly recovered, and has left the hospital.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire Near Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Sargent's wheel manufactory, in West Amesbury, was burned last night, with three buildings adjoining. Loss, $4000; insurance, $12,000.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5.—Rufus B. Kinsley, proprietor of Kinsley's Express, died to-day, aged 73.

FROM EUROPE.

The Œcumenical Council.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Another session of the Œcumenical Council was held yesterday. The Archbishop of Turin celebrated mass, and five of the fathers delivered addresses.

Meeting of Committees of the Council.

The Committee *Postulata* meets once a week. The Committee *De Fide* has completed a great part of its work.

Horrible Casualty in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city this morning, by the falling of two houses with a tremendous crash. Twelve persons were buried in the ruins, but it is not thought that all were killed. Two bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Montpensier and the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—It is reported to-day that the Duke of Montpensier, as a candidate for the Spanish throne, will be altogether abandoned. Prince George, a Catholic, thirty-seven years of age, son of the King of Saxony, is now talked of in some quarters, while others propose Prince Charles of Prussia.

The clerical estimates passed the Cortes yesterday, after a strenuous opposition.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 5—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money, and 92½ for account. American securities closed quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 87½; 1865s, old, 86½; 1867s, 86; 10-40s, 84½. Stocks firm; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 104½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—1 P. M.—Cotton opened steady; middling uplands, 11⅜@11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending Thursday night last, 90,000, of which 60,000 are American. Red Western Wheat, 7s. 4d.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 Pa 6s, 3d se	106	200 sh Read.ls s60wn	48⅛
$1500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt s5	80½	50 do	48⅛
1 sh Norrist'n R	74½	100 do..s60wn	48⅛
4 do	74½	100 do.....s60	48⅛
10 sh Penna R...c	56	100 do.....s60wn	48⅛
117 sh Minehill..ls	51½	100 sh Hestonv'e.b60	12½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ch & Wal R bs	85	79 sh Penna R	56
$5000 Phil & E 7s.ls	88	20 sh Leh V R	54⅛
$3000 City 6s, N..ls	100½		

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thsturp§ E. S. EARLEY

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373·46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294·76
		$143,668·28
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504·96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,322·06	
		69,827·02
		95·24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144·05	
Fire	32,589·79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc	26,911·61	
		$166,645·45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222·27	
Fire losses	54,615·32	
Reinsurance and commissions	18,702·92	
Return Premiums	10,231·87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077·65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972·02	
		153,822·05
		$12,823·40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5·000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
178 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,200·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1464 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040 00
Par value	$203,506·00

Market value		$188,935·00
Bills receivable for premiums		27,748·30
Sundry accounts due for premiums		8,851·87
Cash in bank	$16,788·44	
Cash in drawer	72·28	
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300·00	
		35,160·72
		$255,695·89

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	S. DELBERT,
A. E. BORIE,	SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN H. IRWIN,	J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM C. KENT,	LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS,	C. H. CUMMINGS,
J. P. STEINER,	J. H. TILGE,
EDWARD L. CLARK,	W. D. WINSOR,
GEORGE LEWIS,	JAMES L. BEWLEY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,	CHARLES D. REED,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,	ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES WHEELER,	CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 3 9t rp

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY Of Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Published in accordance with Sec. 10 of Charter

Capital of the Company.....$1,000,000·00

Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages (first liens)	$70,000·00	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	34,014 50	
Loans on Collateral Security	15,000·00	
Premium Notes (on Policies in force)	4,993 63	
Deferred Premiums	8,399·37	
Premiums in hands of Agents	12,2·6 11	
Office Furniture	3,690·76	
Interest accrued to Jan 1	1,350·00	
Cash on hand	3,917·18	
		$153,579·55
Amount of Capital subscribed but not called in		900,000·00
Total Capital and Assets		$1,053,579·55

Business of the Company for 1869.

INCOME.

Premiums for the year	$83,029·22
Interest for the year	7,370·71
	$90,399·93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Commissions to agents, of which $3947·33 was in full for future commissions	$16,047 68
Medical examinations, licenses, and fees to different States	3,502·56
Amount paid to Treasurer State of Pennsylvania, being State tax on charter	1,299·00
Salaries	6,956·00
Rents, Revenue Stamps, and surrendered Policies	4,083·10
Agency Expenses, Account Books, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and all other expenses	23,068·09
	$54,912·43

2 5 3t

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice-President.
WM. GETTY, Manager.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE containing at least 20 Rooms, located between Chesnut and Pine and Broad and Seventeenth streets. Must have all the modern improvements and be in thorough repair. Rent not to exceed $2000 per annum. Address A. P. O., Box 2887. 2 4 6t

WANTED—FAMILY SEWING TO DO.—Bridal and Housekeeping Outfits, Infants' Wardrobes, etc., neat work, moderate prices. No. 41 North ELEVENTH Street. 2 1 tuth s3t*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS. of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
2 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
B. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY BULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was failing from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

FIFTH EDITION

JAPAN.

Advices from Admiral Rowan and the Asiatic Squadron—Honors to Americans in Foreign Ports—Respect to the Memory of Hon. E. M. Stanton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Asiatic Fleet—Advices from Admiral Rowan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet, dated as late as December 13. He was then in his flag-ship, the Delaware, at Hong Kong, having arrived there November 17, from the coast of Japan.

He reports the distribution of his fleet as follows:—Oneida, Commander E. P. Williams, at Hiogo; Monocacy, Commander E. P. M. Cenea, at Nagasaki; Ashuelot, Commander B. B. Taylor, at Yokohama; and the Idaho, Lieutenant C. M. Anthony, at Yokohama. The Iroquois, Commander R. S. Lane, sailed from Hong Kong November 29th, for Norfolk, Virginia. She has on board a part of the crew of the Unadilla, lately sold, some sick and prisoners, and as many officers returning home as the steerage could accommodate.

The Maumee was sold at Hong Kong on the 15th of December. Just before leaving Japan Rear-Admiral Rowan visited Osaka in the Delaware. On arriving off the river the fort was saluted with twenty-one guns and promptly returned. A salute was also given and returned to the Vice-Governor, who was sent by the Governor to call on the Admiral.

The next day (some time in November) he proceeded with his staff to Asaka, was saluted in passing the fort, received at the landing by a guard of honor, escorted to the residence of the United States Vice Consul, was called upon by the Governor and other high officials, and invited to a Japanese dinner.

Two Government barges were provided for his accommodation. In company with the Governor he visited the castle of the Tycoon, once a magnificent stronghold, but now in ruins from the effects of fire. Dinner was served in the Government Treasury building, the Governor and two Vice-Governors being present. The Governor having expressed a wish to visit Hiogo, passage was extended to him in the Delaware, and he was landed with the customary honors.

Rear-Admiral Rowan forwards with his despatches an interesting report from Commander Taylor, of the Ashuelot, from which the following is an extract:—On the 4th of November the Japanese autharities saluted Mr. D. E. Long, the United States Minister resident, with fifteen guns. From the fort at Kanagawa the American flag was displayed.

The salute was returned by the Ashuelot, the Japanese flag at the fore. On the 10th, by previous arrangement, the Minister, ex-Minister, and their suites were received on board the Ashuelot, and conveyed to Yeddo. The customary salutes were exchanged at Jeddo between the Ashuelot and the forts and a Japanese man-of-war.

On the 11th the new minister had an audience with the Mikado, and General Van Valkenburg presented his letter of recall. On the 12th the Ashuelot returned to Yokohama. On the 20th of November the colors of the Ashuelot were at half-mast, and fifteen minute guns fired at noon in memory of the late Secretary of War.

FROM THE WEST.

Rioting in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—In a street quarrel in St. Joseph, Mo., night before last, between several parties, Michael Culligan was shot by H. L. Church, and died soon after. Church, who is a conductor on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, gave himself up and was committed.

An altercation occurred at a store between Sinclair and Jackson Hurst, and Joseph Fry, Clark Jones, and others. The Hursts walked out and were assaulted with stones, one of which struck Jackson Hurst on the head, knocking him insensible. Joseph Fry then struck Sinclair Hurst with a piece of scantling, crushing in his scull, and also dealt Jackson Hurst a similar blow, fracturing his skull. The testimony at the inquest showed that the Hursts were drunk and had really been the assailing party.

Murder in the Second Degree.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—The jury in the Wareham murder case have convicted Philip Wareham of murder in the second degree. He was tried for murder in the first degree for killing David Kirby in August last, in this city. A motion has been made for a new trial.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. 1 29 sw